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WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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VOL. XII. NO. 12. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1902. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ANOTHER TRIUMVIRATE.

BOYCE, COATES AND DEBS GIVE TAMMANY POINTERS.

Form "New National Socialistic Organization" in Denver—"Class-Conscious," of Course, Only It Doesn't Believe in the Rule of the Laboring Class—What the Fakirs Are After.

Denver, Colo., June 7.—The comrades of the East are no doubt waiting to hear from the comrades of this locality regarding the true motive and real genesis of the "New National Socialistic Organization" recently formed in this city. From what can be gleaned in various ways, the motive seems to be three-fold: first, to make Edward Boyce Senator of Colorado; second, to again establish Debs in control of the corrupt "Socialist" party; third, to utilize the "Socialist" party to defend and preserve the United Hotel and Restaurant Employees, the Western Labor Union, and the Western Federation of Miners, in their fight with the American Federation of Labor. The second and third objects are almost identical with the first, as Debs is being engineered by Boyce, who is a wealthy mine owner and president of the Western Federation of Miners, the dominant Western labor organization, upon whose continued existence the prestige of Boyce depends.

Associated with Boyce in his political aspirations is David Coates, the present Leutenant Governor of Colorado, who wants to be Governor on the Democratic State ticket. Boyce is alleged to have made a deal with Coates by which the latter will get the "Socialist" nomination for Governor, this nomination to be endorsed by the Democrats. This is in consideration of Coates' relinquishment of his desire to succeed Teller—another political job he has in view—as United States Senator from Colorado, the position which Boyce covets.

It goes without saying that the endosement of Coates' nomination will give eclat to the ticket of "the new Socialistic organization," and will help the American Miners' Federation in its fight with the American Federation of Labor.

How Boyce comes to use Debs against Gompers is worthy of recital. As is well known, Debs has for some time been an aspirant after Sammy Gompers' job of president of the A. F. of L. At the Scranton convention it was announced that the "Socialists," led by Debs, were going to depose Gompers, besides doing all sorts of things with the pure and simple movement. As is well known, none of these things ever came to pass. Despite that fact, however, Debs still believes that he would make a better president of the Federation than Gompers, even though he may never get to be President of the United States on a "Socialist" ticket.

Besides this little ambition of his, Debs has never forgotten the unkind manner in which the Kangaroo element of the "Socialist" party turned him down at the Indianapolis Unity Conference. Though the Kangs have always professed loyalty to Debs, he has been chary in his expressions of loyalty to them. Boyce is thus making good use of both Debs' ambition and Debs' vindictiveness.

Of course, this "new national socialistic organization," by its adoption of the "Socialist" party platform is apt to lead one to believe that it favors the class struggle. Such, however, is not the case. With the prospect of a Democratic endorsement in view, Boyce and Coates have taken care to make it known, through Debs, that they favor the rule of "the entire people," and not that of the laboring class. This fact appears in the interview which Helen Grey, an intense admirer of Debs, wrote for the "Denver Post." In this interview Debs is reported as having said:

"No, no. I do not want to see the laboring class ruling. I want to see every man a laboring man. The bourgeois class is the ruling class now, and they are the hardest, cruelest class there is.

"It is too much to take a man who has never been his own master, and make him the head of a city. He has to be trained. An ordinary man could not stand the strain; he would lose his head."

Again, they have through a certain Father Haggerty, who is the ecclesiastical end of the scheme, spread the idea that "we are all Socialists." Father Haggerty says:

"Mos people are Socialists, but the trouble is they do not know what Socialism really is. It is only Christianity. We are not Christians as long as we have to lock our doors, are we?"

These little extracts give a clear insight into the character and the motives of the class-conscious trio—Boyce, Coates and Debs. Those extracts show that the men who are seeking to be Senator from Colorado, Governor of Colorado, and the President of the American Federation of Labor, or, failing in that, President of the United States, are simply using the working class as a stepping stone. Imagine these consummate rascals denying the capacity of the working class to rule, while at the same time urging them on to a conquest of the public powers—for the benefit of Boyce, Coates and Debs.

In the three-fold pursuit of his design, Boyce is making it appear that he has the endorsement of the Socialist Labor Paryt. So great is the power and prestige of the little band of S. L. P. stalwarts out here in the West that this trio of fakirs, who deny to the East any virtue or ability to fight capitalism, must bodily appropriate the name of the S. L. P. organization, which is strongest in the East, and which is daily growing stronger in the West, as this latest move of Boyce, Coates and Debs proves most unwillingly. So great is the virility and the influence of the S. L. P. that this trio of fakirs would use its name, though they together with others of their ilk, have often pronounced it of no account and dead beyond resuscitation!

Boyce, Coates and Debs, however, will find the S. L. P. men here ready for the fray. Preparations are being made to send a speaker out on a tour of the State to expose this latest scheme to thwart the growth of class-conscious Socialism in this country, a scheme that will fail as did the many schemes connected with the Populist movement, which, like the so-called "Socialist" party, absorbed all kinds of schemes and swindles, only to go to pieces when its success seemed most assured. Such movements, being inherently defective can not stand. They are bound to perish, though they must be fought in order to prevent their reactionary results.

Enclosed find some clippings giving an account of this "party's" formation. These clippings are from the "Denver Post" and bear the impress of having been given out by the press agents of Boyce, Coates and Debs. They not only make clear the above points, but they also give an insight into the chicanery and general crookedness underlying the so-called labor movement. In its issue of May 26, the "Post" says:

"The three labor conventions which will evolve a new political party of national scope, or at least shift the support of organized workmen in the West to the Socialist party began their labors to-day. From every part of the Western United States and British Columbia the delegates have come, imbued with the desire to change the system under which they work—to change conditions and, if possible, to reform the national government. The Western Federation of Miners, the Western Labor Union, and the United Association of Hotel and Resturant Employes, all in sympathy with the Western Labor union, and opposed to the American Federation of Labor, are under way for ten days' meeting, some of which will be jointly.

"Mingled with the political feeling, the feeling that a great wrong exists which should and can only be reformed by united action at the ballot box, is a profound contempt for Samuel Gompers. Until this morning it was understood by his local lieutenants that he would be here to use his influence and forensic ability in healing the breach which holds 100,000 men out of his organization. A short time before the convention opened, however, the announcement came that Mr. Gompers would not be on hand, being detained by the big coal strike in the East.

"The brunt of the sentiment against him, therefore, will rest on his representatives, Thomas I. Kidd and Frank Morrison of the A. F. of L. executive board, who are here.

"As to the charge that Gompers had sold out to Hanna and Schwab through the National Civic Federation, his lieutenants would not talk. Kidd, however, does not agree with Gompers on the Civic Federation scheme.

"'The American Federation of Labor, neither officially nor semi-officially, has had any part in the National Civic Federation,' said Kidd. 'Personally I have absolutely no use for it and think that nothing can be gained by it. I have several times been invited to take part in its proceedings, but have refused, and in the official Wood Workers Journal have even "knocked" the Civic Federation. It is hard to make the workingman believe that any good can come to them from an organization in which Cleveland and Hanna have a prominent place, both of whom at one time went out of their way to destroy labor unions.'

"The above was in reply to the statement made by Edward Boyce, president of the Western Federation of Miners, that President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor was unworthy of recognition and untrue to every wage earner of the United States because the interests of no labor organization are secure when submitted to a board of arbitration, a majority of whom are its bitter enemies."

The "Post" of June 14th continues:

"Within the next week the state central committee of the International Socialist party of Colorado will issue a call for a state convention to meet in Denver early in July to nominate a full state ticket for the fall election

"After the adoption of socialism by the Western Federation of Miners this afternoon and its alignment with the Socialist party on the American organization's platform the dacks will be cleared for action. The Western Labor union adopted socialism yesterday by a vote of 56 to 13 and changed its name to-day to the American Labor union, and the United Association of Hotel Employees committed to the same principles last week in convention.

"The Western Labor union is to become a national organization and will hereafter be known as the American Labor union. This action was taken by the convention at its session this morning. 'It means,' said President McDonald, 'that the Western Labor union is to become a national body. Hereafter our work will not be confined to the West, but will be carried on in the East also.'

"In other words the Western Labor union having adopted a Socialistic plat-

(Continued on Page 2).

TWO REASONS

FOR MAKING THE JULY FOURTH PICNIC A SUCCESS.

Second Anniversary of the DAILY PEOPLE to Be Celebrated—Campaign Fund of Section New York to Be Increased—A Call To All Members.

On Friday, July 4th, there will be given a picnic and summernight's festival in Glendale Schuetzen Park, Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, for the joint benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE and the campaign fund of Section New York.

The Second Anniversary of the DAILY PEOPLE will be celebrated on July 4th. Two solid years of hard work, under the hardest of all possible conditions, have marked the existence of the paper. It was a tremendous undertaking, this starting of the first Socialist daily paper ever printed in the English language. But it had behind it the vim and the steadfast determination of the Socialist Labor Party, and no obstacle has yet been met that could not be overcome, and overcame successfully. Two years of fighting behind mean just so much accomplished. Each succeeding year will see the paper built up, pushed ahead, made not only the first Socialist paper in the English language in point of time, but also made the first Socialist paper of the world in point of excellence.

This Festival on July 4th is not only commemorative of the starting of the paper, but is also for the purpose of obtaining funds to increase the efficiency of the paper. It is necessary for some time to come to make every effort to increase the income of the paper. During summer there is more or less of a decline in the activity, and for this reason receipts are not as good as they should be. This can be largely overcome by active, hard work for the coming picnic.

The campaign fund of Section New York is also a matter of the utmost concern. The Section has borne the brunt of the fight, has given with the utmost liberality to the work of keeping the paper up. In order to increase and refresh its strength a vigorous campaign is mandatory. This cannot be accomplished without money. A generous response to this call will not only tell in helping on the work of the DAILY PEOPLE, but also at the ballot box.

The price of tickets, admitting man and woman, is only 25 cents. At this price anyone can afford to go.

The picnic is held on Independence Day. You will celebrate it fittingly by assisting in obtaining independence for the working class.

It is a holiday, and practically everyone is certain to seize the occasion to have a day of recreation. Glendale Schuetzen Park is a beautiful place to pass the afternoon and evening.

Those who have tickets should push them out.

Those who have not tickets shoud obtain them from the organizer of Section New York, L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street, or from any Assembly District.

THE COAL STRIKE.

[Written for the PEOPLE by a Wage Slave.]

The United Miners' Union,
  (On the fifteenth day of May)
Met at Hazelton, and struck,
  To secure an eight hour day.
A higher rate of wages, too,
  Those workingmen did demand;
The union should be recognized—
  A power within the land.

And they might have been successful,
  Had they struck on election day:
And had they voted for the system,
  That is coming here to stay,
So we'd bring to them a message,
  Fellow workingmen, hear our call,
You must vote as you are striking,
  Must unite with us or fall.

Yes we know "it is no picnic,"
  That you risk both life and limb,
While you're toiling in the coal mine,
  How oft times "the roof falls in."
What care they for danger, peril?
  If you're "buried there alive,"
Or "killed in the mine by fire-damp"?
  While you vote for them they thrive.

See their power! they're united,
  They have all the powers of state,
And they use their legal functions
  Against our class, the strike to break.
Can you vote to uphold a system
  For stocks and bonds 'gainst flesh and blood?
You must answer next November;
  To labor give the full reward.

One more question (ere we leave you),
  Does it not a difference make
Whether we or our oppressors
  Have the power? rule the State?
This the moral, "Be united
  With the fighting S. L. P."
We'd establish Socialism,
  And the wage slave would be free.

* * *

A man weighing 640 pounds has just died in San Francisco. He formerly travelled as the fat man in a circus. His time, his talent and weight were wasted. His proper sphere was that of sitting down on those persons who rise to ask whether such a day as yesterday is hot enough.

THE AUGUSTA STRIKE DEAD.

Secretary Hibbert There to Act As Corner.

Augusta, Ga., June 13.—The Augusta Textile trike is not called off yet, but from the signs at present, it had better be or there will be nothing to call off in a short time.

Over 700 looms are running, out of about 1,800 in all; card loom lacks only two hands of having full complement. Spinning looms about full, as it had to shut down Friday and Saturday to let looms get even.

More hands are being added each day and I learn o-day that a lot of union strikers are going in in the morning to take their places.

Hibbert is here, but what he came for this time no one seems exactly to know, but it is generally supposed formally to settle, or call off the strike in some way, as all can see that it is lost.

They had a rousing meeting last night which I learned just now come near breaking up in a row over a proposition by a leader to give up the fight and return to work and also, about something hat Hibbert had said when he was here before, which he denies now. I am told that one of the Augusta head pushers got hot in the collar and talked business to Hibbert, whereupon Hibbert stammered out an acknowledgement that he guessed he did say, etc.

LATER.

June 9.—A strikers meeting was held at their Hall this evening, but the result is unknown yet.

"The Daily Tribune" publishes that at this meeting Hibbert guaranteed the strikers $600.00 per week to keep up the fight and it is supposed they were to vote upon the question, but results are not obtained yet.

One hundred more looms were started this morning principally by union strikers returning to work. Also several of the loom fixers who quit some days ago by telegraphic orders from Hibbert, returned to their places this morning.

To-day, about 900 looms are in operation. And the great and only Hibbert, oses of these people, present to.

G. C. W.

FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

The situation of the famine-stricken peasants continues to grow worse. In 241 villages of the Minzelinsk district, government of Oufa, 6,815 cases of scurvy were officially recorded on April 14, as compared with 2,723 cases reported on March 14. This is only a sample of existing conditions in other famine districts.

Siberian merchants are loudly complaining that Manchuria and adjacent parts of Siberia are flooded with American, German, Japanese, and other foreign goods, and that Russian trade is disappearing. Energetic measures are demanded, particularly a frontier guard sufficient to prevent smuggling.

About 300,000 poods of Russian petroleum have been shipped to Christiana, Norway, where American oil has heretofore monopolized the market.

In connection with the assassination of M. Sipiaguine, the Russian Minister of the Interior, mention has been made of the new workingmen's policy inaugurated by M. Zoubatoff, Chief of the Secret Police of Moscow, with the approval of Chief of Police Trepoff.

Labor unions, or friendly societies, have been formed, which permit as members of the societies policemen and priests. It is provided that the funds of these organizations may not be used to support strikes. Workingmen's meetings, conducted by police, in temporary tea rooms, are allowed to discuss the eight-hour movement, freedom of organization, liberty of instituting strikes, and other matters hitherto held to be seditious. The government scored an immediate success. The secret, radical movement was outtrumped. Every men was invited to openly demand what he had preached stealthily.

The government's victory attained its maximum, when 25,000 workingmen peaceably celebrated on February 19 (old style) the anniversary of the emancipation of the serfs, in the sacred Kremlin, the police officials carefully selecting the participants and giving tickets, in batches of 100, to regular and secret police and spies.

A most extraordinary phase of the situation began late in February. A French company operates silk mills here, employing ordinarily about 5,000 men. One day two pretended workingmen named Krasivsky and Jilkin, leading organizers of the lectures and of the friendly societies, demanded admittance at the works. Manager Goujou, a French citizen, refused to allow them to enter. The two men, who were in reality police agents, reported to the nearest police captain. Chief of Police Trepoff then called M. Goujou to the telephone and peremptorily ordered that the men be allowed to enter.

The two agents, after a discussion, demanded that the company pay the employes 40,000 rubles on disputed wage adjustments and called out 700 weavers, whom Goujou dismissed. Chief Trepoff gave them money regularly, in order, it is claimed, to make the strike a success.

M. Goujon, with several friends, held a secret meeting, at which they drafted a stronger protest, and sent a deputation, including M. Maidenoff, chairman of the Board of Trade, to St. Petersburg.

What policy the new minister will pursue is not known, but in the meantime the manufacturers stoutly declare they will not resume operations until the actions of M. Trepoff are disavowed.

—Chicago Tribune.

STRIKE BREAKERS LEAVE.

MEN WHO WERE BROUGHT TO OLNEYVILLE WON'T WORK.

Fight Is a Costly One to the American Woolen Company—Difficulties of Getting Men Increase—Statement Issued by the Strikers.

Providence, R. I., June 14.—Twenty-four strike breakers were brought to Olneyville today from Paterson and Passaic, New Jersey. The strike leaders explained the situation to them and they refused to go to work.

The agents of the American Woolen Company were rather down-hearted to think they were unable to outwit the strikers. They said it was hard work to get the men to leave the towns and accept positions in the American Woolen Company's mills; and were of the opinion they would have to abandon the idea of getting men to fill the strikers' places, for wherever they go they find the strikers have informed the weavers of the trouble in the various mills.

The following statement has been sent out by the strikers' executive committee to weavers and sympathizers:

Again we call upon you to rally around the gallant fight that is being waged to save the craft from ruination threatened by the American Woolen Co. in its efforts to establish a two-loom system on fancy weaving.

As all of you are aware, the present strike was inaugurated on the 16th day of last January, starting in the Weybosset mills in Providence, in protest against the excessive strain imposed upon the weavers by the two-loom system; the battle call was responded to in rapid succession by the weavers in fourteen of the largest and best equipped plants of the trust. These plants, with the exception of three in which fancy weaving is not produced, are still out and are as firm as ever in their determination to resist the attempt to degrade the standard of life in the occupation that we follow.

When we came out to fight, we came out thoroughly convinced that the people of our trade throughout the land were aware of the evil consequences that would ensue from the operation of the two-loom basis. We relied upon the intelligence of our fellow-craftsmen to realize that this was to be no local struggle, but that it was to be a contest the outcome of which would affect for better or worse every person that gains a livelihood by woolen or worsted weaving.

We were when we took up the gage of battle fully cognizant of the fact that our trade was in a regrettably imperfect state from the point of view of organization; consequently, that to fight successfully, our only mainstay was the voluntary aid of those whose interests are identical with our own.

Subsequent events have proven that our reliance was not misplaced. The people of our craft have manifested their intelligence and principle by recognizing that this is no local revolt, but that it is a struggle of all the weavers of the United States, and that its support must depend upon the weavers as a whole.

Upon our first coming out we told you, when seeking your assistance, that we would not betray the interests of the craft; we came out when the winter snows were around us; we promised you that whilst we should have a crust to struggle upon, that we would never surrender to the injustice that would debase not only ourselves but all who follow the trade. We have kept faith with you; we have been on strike now twenty odd weeks, and after these twenty weeks of battle on our part we again greet you with the promise that if you will perform your, which is the easiest, part of the battle, that the two-loom-system will NEVER be established, if we have to fight as long again in order to settle the issue.

We urge upon the weavers to be upon their guard against misrepresentation spread broadcast by the American Woolen Co. for the sole purpose of weakening confidence in the honesty of those who are on the committee in Providence. These falsehoods are spread around for the sole object of cutting off the support and swamping the strike financially. The enemy through a few disreputable blackmailing sheets, that possess nothing and are therefore immune from libel suits, that live in and by the filth of corruption, in whatever direction they are paid to throw their filth, seeks to give the impression that the strike is incited by and sustained by contributions from owners of independent mills. The parties interested take the pains to distribute these rascally sheets not only amongst the weavers who are on strike, but also amongst the weavers of the independent mills in order to discourage the supporters of the struggle. These filth organs that are mostly published in the shadow of the Washington Mill, accuse the leaders in Providence of being in the pay of independent manufacturers, although they are extremely chary of citing any instances; they hold themselves to broad, general statements and offer no evidence.

We would say to you in regard to this matter that you will find no aspersions or charges against the members of the committee in the places where they live and are known. Furthermore this strike is unique in that there are no "leaders"; there are simply men upon committees who carry out the work entrusted to them by those on strike. As to the charges that independent manufacturers are putting money into this struggle, we put our word with you against the utterances of these scandal mongers and assert that these charges are malicious and contemptible falsehoods.

If the American Woolen Company is laboring under the delusion that this struggle is being prolonged by money from independents, let them come out with a statement that they will abolish two loom weaving in their plants on all classes of goods with the exception of white clays and serges and it wil soon be shown whether this is a fight for the benefit of the independent manufacturer or a determination on the part of the weavers of the United States to refuse to kill themselves for the profit of those who already make handsome profits. A complete vindication of the uprightness of those who hold offices of trust in this strike is the duration of it, if there were anything dishonest about the manner in which the affairs of the strike is handled we venture to state that it would have been impossible to carry it to the present length, not to speak of how far it will be carried should the trust not decide to grant the justice that the weavers seek.

The season of the strike has been a propitious one and consequently we have been enabled to place a considerable number of our people to work in mills that have been obliged to run overtime on the orders the trust did not get. If the trust does not see its way clear to have is work done on decent conditions we will very likely be able to place about all of our people to work on the light weights in mills that are satisfied to run upon one loom.

In the meantime we shall act manfully and we expect of you that you will do your full duty by us; we can find use for all that can be collected. With the number of mills that are on strike there is much fear that we will be unable to look after the surplus. Beyond the funds that you contribute we would ask you to do all you possibly can to block the agents of the trust who are scouring the country from Philadelphia to the farthest points of Maine in order to round up strike breakers. By heading these people off you will accomplish a good deal towards the winning of this fight.

Everything depends upon carrying the battle over into the light weight season. The trust lost the whole of the heavy weight season; if they stand for the loss of the next light weights it will put them out of the fancy market for quite awhile. The weavers have shown their grit in this fight by the manner in which they have kept away from the strike mills. There are practically no competent weavers in any of strike mills, and there are very few learners. Keep away from the trust mills, particularly the National, Weybosset, Riverside, and Manton in Providence, the Beoli and Fitchburg Mills in Fitchburg, the Saranac Mills, Blackstone, the Puritan Mills, Plymouth, the Mossup Mills, Mossup, the Chase Mills, Webster, Anchor Mills, Pascoag, and support to the limit of your ability this splendid struggle to hold the weaving craft fit to make a living in.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE STRIKE,
GEORGE BALLARD, Secretary,
Box 206, Olneyville, R. I.
June 11th, 1902.

RESENTS THE HANGING.

Non-Union Men Sue Union Men for Libel.

Scranton, Pa., June 13.—The Lackawanna Company is preparing to grapple with the boycott by means of an injunction, and several of the men who have been hanged in effigy, have had the men who strung up the effigies arrested and fined. Otto Schillinger, employed by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company at the Hampton mines as fireman, has brought suit for $2,000 damages against Roger Campbell, Thomas Mahon and Michael English, charging them with hanging him in effigy and circulating libelous reports concerning him. Two similar suits have been bought by othe men.

Grand Master Howley, of the Brotherhood of Switchmen, was in the city today for the purpose of discussing the strike. It is noteworthy that since he has arrived here the report has got abroad that if the railroad men are asked they will join in a sympathetic strike. The contention of the Lackawanna Company is that the switchmen are the only railroad men likely to join the strikers.

A number of warrants have been issued for the arrest of the men who attempted to lynch John Flanaghan, the engineer.

* * *

It is a curious contrast that whenever strikers to try, or are said to have tried to murder an opponent, as in the reported attempt on the life of a mining official, Thomas J. Thomas, Wilkesbarre, the attempt should prove abortive. On the other hand, when officials aim at a striker they hit someone. It may be a boy, as in the present strike at Pawtucket, R. I., or it may be a person who is merely looking on, as in the recent car strike in Albany. The difference between the effects of these two attempts leads to the suspicion that the attempts on the officials are made in the hands of the persons who furnish the news, and who are interested in having the news of a certain kind and charecter.

* * *

The men on the Police force deny that under Roosevelt the water cure was administered as alleged in the Manila dispatches. Roosevelt has a higher honor. He advocated the barbarous spiked club.

"A WHITE AUSTRALIA."

THE ANTIPODEAL CONTINENT TO TACKLE A BIG QUESTION.

"The Workman's Paradise" the Scene of a Great Labor Conflict That is Being Forced by Capitalist Interest. The Negro Question the Cause.

Australia, which is held up as the "workman's paradise," has troubles of its own. It is to a great degree still in a stage of embryonic capitalism. It is just now wrestling with the negro problem, a question upon which the capclass interests are well set forth in the following article:

The Antipodeal continent is beginning to tackle its big questions early, says a corespondent writing from Sydney. One of these now to the forefront is the cry, "A White Australia." Labor is the great opponent of negro or Kanaka immigration and labor here occupies a very different position to that which it does in the states.

The federal government, at the dictation of white labor, has abolished Kanaka labor, and as a consequence the importation of South Sea Islanders must cease.

The question is raising a huge amount of discussion here. Many believe this to be a most short-sighted policy, claiming that without the aid of milions of colored people the country can never be developed.

The most vital objection to the legislation enacted is that the flourishing sugar industry of Queensland is threatened with ruin unles this cheap and suitable labor be obtainable.

The wider problem embraced, however, involves the prosperity of all tropical Australia.

It is claimed by those best able to judge that Northern Australia can never become properly developjed without the aid of the colored race. It is true that white men can live there and that they have done so, but not under similar conditions to those under which black men would thrive. Each generation, however, finds the race so deteriorated that in the end they become inferior to the blacks. Remembering that almost half of this continent is situated in the tropics, this becomes a serious question and if the color line be drawn, the question is not solved, for the whites themselves, in a tropical country, become black after a few generations. People that part of the continent with white people, and in a short time, comparatively, the population, without intermarriage will have become yellow or copper colored like the Mongolian race.

Those who look ahead claim that this argument in favor of at once admitting colored persons under certain conditions is unanswerable. They say that the whole future of the country will be sacrificed to a few selfish working people.

The estimate given is that Australia with proper care of her water supply and the scientific handling of her vast cultivatable area is capable of supporting 400,000,000 of people.

That 400,000,000 of people will ever possess Australia, if whites only are to be admitted, is far from probable. The present population, after over a century of settlement, amounts only to 4,000,000.

The discovery of the fact that the enormous spaces in the northern part of Australia hitherto marked on the map as deserts contain millions of miles of fertile lands, the wealth of which under cultivation is scarcely computable, should hasten a consideration of this important topic.

In this very fact that there are such vast areas of uncultivated land in Australia lies the secret of the power the laboring classes here possess to enforce the demands for high wages and legislation favorable to their interests. They know that if wages are reduced to a point below that fixed in their own minds as their due they can become tillers of the soil and thus bid defiance to their employers. It is useless to argue with them that they are hindering the development of the country. They reply that to them their own interests are paramount. They even refuse to believe that those who advocate the importation of Kanakas, Chinese, East Indians or negroes have not their own interests more at heart than the intertsts of their own country. They assert that these would be importers of cheap labor merely wish to place in their own pockets a greater share of the profits of labor's production and to reduce the wages of white labor.

While it is true that both these results might ensue if there was a free labor market here in which employers could secure as workmen the natives of any country in the world, it is also beyond question that a plentiful supply of cheap labor would inevitably tend to raise Australia to the rank nature evidently intended her to take among the nations of the earth.

The very fact that the wages of white labor would be reduced would have the effect of lessening the dominant influence it now exercises on legislators and legislation here. By reducing the economic independence of rabid unionists they would become more amenable to political control, and the better classes would be placed in a position in which they could rule the country.—The Spokane Courier.

CONN. S. L. P. CONVENTION.

STATE TICKET NOMINATED AT HARTFORD, MAY 30.

State Committee Presents Interesting Report, Showing the Difficulties Confronting the Organization—The Ticket and Resolutions.

Hartford, Conn., June 8.—The State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party was opened at 9.45 A. M., May 30th, by James T. Manee, Secretary of the Connecticut State Committee.

Chas. J. Mercer, of Bridgeport, was elected temporary chairman and Ernest T. Oatley and Emanuel Sherman temporary secretary and assistant secretary respectively.

Mercer opened the convention with a brief address. Chas. J. Stodel, Thos. J. Bell and M. Lechner were appointed as committee on credentials. Committee on rules of order, S. Walker, A. B. Lefrenier and J. O. Johnson. Adam Marx, of New London, was seated as delegate at large.

The committee on credentials reported the following delegates entitled to a seat in the Convention:

Max Feldman, Chas. J. Mercer, Samuel Walker, Julius O. Johnson, Jacob Brewer, Chas. J. Stodel, Matthew Lechner, Wm. Suesbrich, Gustave Raisch, Richard C. Dreher, Emanuel Sherman, Alfred Johnson, Thomas. J. Bell, P. J. Donlan, Chas. E. Patrick, Ernest T. Oatley, Antonio Modugno, Nicolino Jamele, Virgilus Grainpetruzsi, Joseph Colbassani. Delegates at large: A. B. Fefrenier and Adam Marx.

Report of Committee on rules of order was adopted.

Oatley and Sherman were elected secretary and assistant secretary respectively. Stodel and Mercer were nominated permanent chairman; Mercer declined, Stodel elected; Doulan was elected vice-chairman.

On motion of credential committee Albert Gierginsky, A. Kling and Fred. Fellermann were seated as delegates.

After electing the carious committees the report of the State Committee was rad and received. It reads in part as follows:

"In submitting the report of our work as your State Committee for the past nine months, we can but feel that much has been done, which should not have been done and much has been left undone, which could have been done. And while we invite the fullest criticism, let each one bear in mind the inexperience of the members of your Committee, the changes in its make-up, the very small number of speakers at our command and our inability to procure assistance at such times as were most opportune.

"The management of Party affairs has placed in our hands on the tenth day of August of last year by the retiring State Committee. The inventory of the property showed a stamp receipt book, a treasurer's book, a letter file, a minute book, some papers and receipts, 60 due stamps and $157.30 in cash. The semi-annual reports of Sections which would have been of much assistance to us, were either lost or are still in the hands of the former State organizer. Nevertheless your committee went to work with a will. We found most of the Sections in poor condition financially and struggling along, paying very little attention to internal affairs.

"At the meeting of the State Committee held August the 17th, it was decided to place an organizer in the State, and Arthur Keep, Edward Markley and Wm. Walker were mentioned, and upon investigation it was found that Keep was out of the question. Markley was engaged at Rochester, but Walker was able to come and would come at the following terms:—$2.50 per day and railroad expenses.

"This was satisfactory and Walker was engaged and a tour of the State was laid out. Just at this junction the news was flashed over the wires that the President had been shot at Buffalo, and it is needless for us to recite the comments of the capitalist press about Socialism and Anarchism, for most of you passed through that period.

"Now here was a predicament, Walker was engaged, the capitalist press was ranting and tearing up and down, and with only the feeble efforts of our press to throw light into the darkness. What was to be done? Should we abandon our agitation in the face of the foe? At this time there was a break in the storm, McKinley was improving, great hopes of his recovery, etc., etc. Although it is apparent at this time that it was only a move to allow Wall street to prepare for the worst, it decided us to let Walker go on, so on Thursday, Sept. 12, he started for Middletown, and after some talk with the police he was granted the City Hall steps for a platform, but rain interfered and he had not meeting.

"Friday night he had a good meeting at Waterbury, and on Saturday he proceeded to Bristol, advertised the meeting and at 8 p. m., opened up our guns. Meanwhile, Chas. Patrick, knowing that he, Walker, was to have a meeting went to Bristol and acted as chairman. There is no doubt that, if we had prevented the meeting we could have saved the Party quite a sum of money, but instead, while sitting at headquarters and discussing the situation and waiting for Walker, as it was arranged that he should run into Hartford Saturday night after the Bristol meeting, a telegram came which read:

"'Wm. Walker and Patrick arrested. Bristol. Come at once. Try. get bail.
Wm. Walker.'"

"This was interesting, especially as we had agreed to abandon the rest of the tour and were to so inform Walker upon his arrival at Hartford. But we were in for it, so off to Bristol went Fellermann and Manee of the State Committee. In the car there was one loud-mouthed individual, who is a reporter for the 'Hartford Post,' 'Waterbury Herald' and Associated Press, who disbursed his wisdom about a riot at Bristol. 'The mob was going to tear down the jail, the mob had lynched two Anarchists that night; all the police force,' consisting of three—'were called out,' and much more such stuff, all emenating from the crazy brain of a penny-a-line reporter. Arriving at Bristol everything was as still as the grave, with the exception of the reported and his pals.

"A policeman who had heard that some one was coming from Hartford met us at the depot and escorted us to police headquarters. The chief had gone home after his terrible exertion at the 'riot.' So we spoke to him by telephone and found that Walker and Patrick were locked up for disturbing the peace and inciting to riot. Bonds, $500 in cash or real estate satisfactory to the judge.

"We could do nothing that night so our quide took us to the jail, or better still, the pest house, and we had a talk with our Comrades. We tried to secure them a blanket, but it was of no use, as it was claimed the place was too filthy, to trust with a blanket, so our guide left us to a hotel and we retired.

"In the morning we secured a bondsman, Mr. Christsinger, by name, and Walker and Patrick were released. Lawyer B. F. Gaffney, was secured as counsel and the case was put down for the following Monday and then postponed until Wednesday. The testimony is well worth looking over. It will be found at the Secretary's desk and we would call especial attention to Police Chief Adams's statement. It is needless to say Walker and Patrick were convicted and fined thirty dollars and costs, or a total each of $100. We took an appeal, and the case has disappeared.

"At this juncture we wish to state that Mr. Christsinger, who had worked for Falk & Son for thirty years was discharged because he served as bondsman. Such pressure was exerted that the firm let him go, and he was obliged to start business in order to stay in Bristol, where his home is situated. Such is the boasted freedom of America under capitalist rule.

"During the early part of October at the town election, at Derby, some young fellows, having read in the 'Appeal to Reason,' that all socialists had united at Indianapolis, decided to run a ticket, and of course, selected the title 'Socialist Labor.' The Sunday following the 'Waterbury Herald' and other papers published the news that the S. L. P. had elected an alderman at Derby, Wm. M. Davis, by name. Said place not being affiliated with our State organization we decided to investigate and delegated E. T. Oatley to this purpose. In submitting his report he suggested that Chas J. Mercer should go there. Mercer went and recommended the publication of the facts in the case in the 'Ansonia Sentinel' and 'Derby Daily News.' This was done and appeared in said papers, Dec. 20 and 21, respectively. This closed the Derby episode and much credit is due to Comrade Mercer for the work performed. Nothing has been heard from there since.

"On October 14, a communication was received from Section So. Norwalk, desiring information in relation to the election of delegates to the State Constitutional Convention and suggesting that the State Committee issue a leaflet to be sold at cost to the Sections nominating candidates.

"In the line of propaganda the plan appeared very favorable and gave all Sections a chance to test their standing with the electors after the storm of confusion raised by the capitalist-anarchistic press. So an appeal was published in THE PEOPLE which you all have read, but the Sections did not respond in the manner characteristic of the Fighting S. L. P. Only So. Norwalk, Hartford, Rockville and Moosup responded, but all of these places received paper notices and votes enough to show that the S. L. P. is a lively political body.

"There was an election in Bridgeport; and they therefore were not expected to enter into the contest, but we can see no excuse for New Haven, New Britain, Milford and Stamford, as it was a most opportune time for small Sections, as it required but one candidate in each city or town, but the opportunity was lost and nothing more can be said.

"On March 17, the State Committee received information that there was a posibility to organize a Section at Stafford Springs. Comrade Manee was delegated, but the effort proved futile, yet other efforts will be made in due time.

"During the early days of our administration, we received a communication from Henry Kuhn stating that workingmen in Waterbury had been in correspondence with him and we should look up the parties and see what could be done towards effecting an organization. Comrade Areta was delegated with instructions to secure the property of the defunct Section and to take steps to organize the Italians who were holding meetings in anticipation of so doing. He did not succeed in procuring the property, but it was promised to be forwarded, which however, has not been done as yet. The Italians were found to be very active and twenty-eight names were collected for a charter application. On August 29, a charter was granted and a permanent organization established, with the result that the Section's membership has steadily increased.

"We have covered briefly the questions and actions of your committee and while they might be enlarged upon, sufficient has been said to give you a general view of our actions and it now lays with you to consider and provide for instructions for the future."

Connecticut State Committee, S. L. P.
Samuel G. Harrison,
Jacob Brewer,
Chas. E. Fantone,
Bernhard Beller,
Fred. Fellermann,
James T. Manee, Sec'y.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts.

By cash on hand, Aug. 10, '01..	$157 30
" due stamps	195 32
" charter fee	50
" Moosup, balance returned...	3 64
" Hartford, leaflets	4 13
" Rockville, leaflets	2 48
" So. Norwalk, leaflets	3 55
" Moosup, ballots	75
" Drawing Committee returned.	10.50
" Drawing Committee, income from	46 07
" Postage	04
" Mileage book, use of	3 64
" Mileage book, sale of	7 00
" New London, balance returned	1 05
	$435 95

Disbursements.

To N. E. C., due stamps........	$112 00
" Agitation	100 24
" Bristol case	37 15
" Postage, stationary	14 28
" Printing	33 08
" Miscellaneous	31 05
" Balance, May 23, '02.	108 17
	$435 97

Reports from the various Sections were then heard. Sections reporting: Bridgeport, New Britain, Hartford, Rockville, Waterbury, South Norwalk, Milford, New Haven, and delegates at large from New London and Moosup. A recess was taken at 12:55 until 2 p. m.

After recess roll-call disclosed all delegates. Minutes of the morning session read and adopted. Auditing Committee reported funds and books correct. Report was accepted and committee discharged. A collection in aid of the striking woolen weavers was taken up, which netted $9.50.

The Committee on Resolutions reported:

"Whereas, capitalist interest has deemed it necessary to ameliorate the tremendous class struggle by 'arbitration' and has established for this purpose that now infamous 'Civic Federation,' composed of capitalists and labor fakirs, and

Whereas, the S. L. P. of Connecticut in convention assembled holds that diametrically opposed interests can never be arbitrated, but in favor of the strongest party. The capitalist class being the strongest economically and politically, labor must necessarily be the loser in all cases, and inasmuch as the labor fakirs, and so-called "labor leaders," have given this fraud countenance, be it therefore

Resolved, That we, the delegates of the Connecticut S. L. P. in convention assembled, brand the whole as a nefarious scheme to prolong the bondage of the working class."

Adopted.

'Whereas, Our Party press, the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE, IL PROLETARIO, ARBEITER ZEITUNG, ARBETAREN, and SOCIALISTISCHE ARBEITER ZEITUNG, have stood squarely upon the platform of the S. L. P. under conditions most tryang and difficult. Be it

Resolved, That we appeal to our comrades throughout the State to devote as much time as possible to increasing their circulation and power among the working class."

Adopted.

"Whereas, Our fellow workers in the woolen mills of New England are now engaged in a struggle against deplorable conditions; and

Whereas, Such strike has been conducted in a clear-cut Socialist way; be it

Resolved, That the S. L. P. of Connecticut in convention assembled, extend to them our appreciation of their good work and assure them of our sympathy and support so long as the present tactics are maintained."

Adopted.

"Whereas, The history of all political parties show that they act in obedience to the interests of the class that dominate them, and that all attempts of the working class to improve its condition by supporting so-called reform or labor parties, which refuse to stand clearly on the class interests of the working class have resulted in absolute failure, and,

Whereas, A political organization known as the 'Economic League' and representing itself as being formed in the interest of the working class, which at the same time both in its platform and through its representatives, appeals for the support of the middle class, who, with the capitalist class, are the natural and economic enemies of the working class, and,

"Whereas, Such parties are but the 'decoy ducks' which both the middle and capitalist classes use to blind the working class to the real cause of its exploitation, and thus keep it divided and prevent its class organization and education, which would overthrow the power of all parasitical classes; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the delegates of the Connecticut State Convention of the S. L. P., denounce the 'Economic League' as a false and traitorous organization to the working class, and call upon the workingmen of Connecticut to repudiate the 'No-Politics-in-the-Union' tricksters, who, through the 'Economic League,' as through the Democratic and Republican parties, lead the untutored workers into blind economic alleys and political quagmires. We call upon the workingmen of Connecticut to join the only Party of their class, the Socialist Labor Party, that alone stands squarely and solely in the interest of the working class; and therefore, be it further

"Resolved, That the State Committee of the S. L. P. is hereby authorized to arrange a debate with any well known representative of the 'Economic League.'

Adopted.

"Resolved, That we, the delegates of the State Convention of the S. L. P, endorse the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance as the only bona fide economic organization of the working class, and call upon all the members of the Party to assist in organizing locals wherever possible."

Adopted.

The report of the Committee on Ways and Means that each Section give two benefits a year; one for the State Executive Committee and one for the Party press, was lost.

"Resolved, That one cent on each stamp sold shall be laid aside and form a defense fund, to be used when a member or members get into legal trouble when under the direction of the State Executive Committee." Adopted.

"We recommend that this convention instruct the State Executive Committee to put an organizer in the field, in time for the fall campaign, for the term of two months or longer, if possible, and means will allow; and it further recommends that the State Executive Committee obtain a good and able man and that the speaker canvass with Party literature wherever possible." Adopted.

Section Rockville recommended that the State Executive Committee conduct a State affair, and also hold a State picnic to raise funds for propaganda. This was lost.

"We recommend that any Section demanding five meetings from the State organization shall pledge itself to pay at least $200." Lost.

"We recommend that this convention instruct the State Executive Committee to periodically distribute Party literature in unorganized places which are easily reached; and special efforts be made to organize South Manchester and Stafford." Referred to State Executive Committee.

"We recommend that this convention instruct the State Executive Committee to visit newly organized Sections at least once a month until such Sections are in good working order, and understand their duties as an S. L. P. organization; and if the S. E. C. cannot reach the newly organized places, it should delegate the nearby Sections to attend to it." Referred to the State Executive Committee.

The report of the Committee on Constitution was adopted and the matter submitted to the care of Section Hartford.

The Committee on Nominations submitted a list of candidates, which, with slight changes, was adopted. On motion the State Executive Committee was empowered to fill all vacancies which may occur; also to place a candidate in nomination for the newly created fifth Congressman-at-large.

On motion it was resolved that the State Executive Committee shall present a State Platform at the next election, if it is found advisable so to do.

On motion Hartford was chosen seat of the State Executive Committee.

The business of the convention being finished, it adjourned with three cheers for the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A.

TICKET.
For Governor,
ERNEST T. OATLEY.
For Lieutenant Governor,
JAMES T. MANEE.
For Secretary,
SAMUEL G. HARRISON.
For Treasurer,
ADAM MARX.
For Comptroller,
THOMAS J. BELL.
For Attorney General,
EMANUEL SHERMAN.
For Representative-at-Large,
ROBERT J. KIRKPATRICK.
For Congress, First District,
JOSEPH S. POWELL.
For Congress, Second District,
JOSEPH COLBASSANI.
For Congress, Third District,
SIMON J. COFFEY.
For Congress, Fourth District,
EMIL SINGEWALD.

At the close of the convention it was announced that Section Hartford had, in honor of the delegates, prepared a banquet and invited all delegates and friends to participate. The invitation was accepted, and the committee having charge of the affair quickly transformed the S. L. P. hall into a banquet hall. As all were seated at the large tables, twice along the hall and once across, the "chef" and toastmaster, Joseph Langenauer, stepped forward and introduced C. F. Roberts to say "prayer." After the plaudits had subsided all betook themselves to the good things the cooks had prepared, and each one expressed satisfaction of the art our "servants" had brought to their task.

After the physical demands had been satisfied, the mental batteries were placed in positon. Responses were given to various toasts by Oatley, Mercer, Manee, Patrick, Lechner, Harrison, and Feilerman. All did splendidly; Mercer outdid himself. The whole was interspersed with vocal and instrumental music, so that at times boundless hilarity was the supreme ruler. It was a beautiful oasis in the every-day desert of work and struggle, and all stayed to the last; so much so, that some of the delegates had to run to catch the train to bring them to their respective homes.

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ANOTHER TRIUMVIRATE.

(Continued From Page 1).

form, has thrown down the gauntlet to the American Federation of Labor and will carry the war into the enemy's own stronghold.

"Since all moves looking forward the affiliation of the American Federation of Labor and the Western Labor union failed, both organizations are preparing to wage a vigorous campaign to increase their respective membership. The first move was made by the American Federation of Labor when it was announced that the elder organization would send twelve organizers into this state at once. The Western body is preparing to meet this move and the changing of its name is the first step.

"The Western leaders think the stand the organization has taken in regard to Socialism will greatly aid in the growth of the order. A substantial increase in membership is hoped for from that element of the Amercan Federation of Labor which is in favor of labor organizations taking political action as opposed to its present conservative policy.

The "Post" of June 5th says:

"The American Labor Union this morning made an important move in the war which is to be waged against the American Federation of Labor. A resolution was adopted inviting the National Brewery Workers Association to join the American Labor Union. This organization is one of the strongest branches of the American Federation of Labor, and it is said there are many of its members now ready to join the Western organization. The Brewery Workers are the strongest in the East and have large unions in nearly every important centre.

"This move, including Socialism as it does, is the first step toward carrying the war against the American Federation into the territory in which it has its main strength. It is stated that the Brewery Workers in many instances have signified their readiness t join the Western organization. At any rate, the American Labor Union will undoubtedly secure many members from Eastern bodies now with the American Federation of Labor, and the change of name will greatly aid in this move.

"After a debate covering parts of four days the Federation yesterday afternoon voted favorably on the propositions of Socialism and independent political action. Both recommendations of President Boyce on this line were adopted by a vote of 230 to 73. The resolution carrying out this policy ars as follows:

"Resolved, That we ecommead the pinciples of the Socialist paty platfom, as outlined in the president's report; and be it further

"Resolved, That the tenth annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners does declare for a policy of independent political action, and does advise and recommend the adoption of the platform of the Socialist party of America by the local unions of the federation in conjunction with a vigorous policy of education along the lines of political economy.

"The three big Western labor organizations, with a strength of 125,000 members—the Western Federation of Miners, American or Western Labor Union and United Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employees—all stand unalterably committed to Socialism and independent political action in affiliation with the international Socialist party on the American party's platform in all elections—national, State, county and municipal.

The "Post" of June 15th sums up as follows:

"Before the Western Federation of Miners, Western Labor Union, and the United Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employees met last Monday, their adoption of Socialism and independent political action was foreshadowed through the press. During their sessions last week, action along these lines has placed the three bodies beyond the political Rubicon.

"Not only this, but a clearly defined ticket will be practically agreed upon, it s said by those who are wise enough to read the future. On this ticket, the close observers say, will be the names of Eugene V. Debs for president, David C. Coates for Governor of Colorado, Daniel McDonald for Lieutenant Governor, if he takes up his Colorado residence in time; and Edward Boyce for the United States Senator from Colorado.

"County and municipal tickets will also be put out in every Western State, according to the wiseacres. There will also be candidates for the legislature and for Congress throughout these States. It is all said to be a well laid plan, thought out by the leaders in these organizations long before they met.

"It is the hope of Boyce, in launching this new order of things, to form by the next national campaign a national Socialist Labor Party that will comprehend by that time even the American Federation of Labor itself and all labor organizations of whatever character. He believes the movement, after it is once launched, will grow rapidly and sweep over the whole labor world with startling unanimity. He does not believe it to be a dream, but a esult even to be realized in a measure against the coming of the next national elction."

"The "Post" states that Debs will shake the dust of Indiana from his feet and within a month become a citizen of Colorado.

"It is here," says Debs, the capital and center of this vast new section of the United States, where is being born a revolution that will sweep over into the East like a huge wave of the sea and awake humanity to a new order of things economic and political., and out of which will come new conditions that will emancipate the race, and the workingman especially."

Undismayed by the triple fakirs of the new born party, the Colorado members of the uncompromising and unconquerable Socialist Labor Party will confront with their old ime vigor this latest effort of a captalist side show to side track the revolutionary movement of the working class.

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A SYRACUSE LABOR FAKIR'S DUAL CAREER.

Caught Working the Carpenters and the Woodworkers, He Resigns to Save Himself—His Successor No Better—A Modern Illustration of Wrong Principles.

Syracuse, N. Y., June 9.—The road that the modern labor fakir is compelled to travel is becoming ever more stormy. His black deeds become so glaring to the rank and file of "pure and simplers," that they are forced to see the manner in which they are gulled and robbed by this monster who calls himself a labor leader.

The carpenters union of this city furnishes a fine illustration of this class of men. They have a business agent by the name of John T. O'Brien. Although his career as a member of the Organized Scabbery does not exceed five years, O'Brien has developed all the fine qualities that go to make up, and which are necessary for a fakir. But John T. has done so much dirty work that he found it impossible to cover it all up, and when his duplicity and nerve would no longer go, he hands in his resignation to the carpenters to avoid their wrath.

Fakir O'Brien's present trouble is the result of a strike of the carpenters in this city for 30 cents per hour, for 8 hours work. On February 1st the carpenters served notice on the contractors and mill bosses that on April 1st the demand would take effect. On receiving this notice, Merriam, the largest manufacturer of interior finishings for houses and flats in this city, told the carpenter employes in his shop to blow up their muscle, for, after March 1st, the carpenters would have to work 10 hours each day, at 25 cents per hour. On the first of March most of the carpenters employed by Merriam walked out. Merriam got others to go in and fill their places.

Shortly after the walk-out Merriam got a contract that was valued at from 40 to 50 thousand dollars, in an apartment house, in New York City, which contained a clause calling for "union labor" on all the work put up. Well, this bothered him, as he had been placed on the unfair list.

Union carpenters in New York City had been posted and were watching him closely. Like all capitalist masters, Merriam was conscious of the existence of their tool, the labor fakir. Through him he could figure his way out. O'Brien was called in. Here is where the true Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde's character of the Business Agent was to be seen, and which eventually forced his resignation.

Fakir O'Brien has been employed as business agent for the carpenters union of this city for four years, with the agreement that he must give the job his whole attention for $15 per week. Mr. Merriam informed O'Brien that he would like to get a few of his old men back as the New York job was a particular one, and the old hands understood just how the work should be done.

About two years ago O'Brien organized in this city the Amalgamated Wood Workers Union, and became its business agent, also at $10 per week and has held it ever since, unknown to the carpenters. So O'Brien was in a position to stab the carpenters in the back and at the same time do a good job for himself, Merriam, and the A. W. W. Union. O'Brien agreed to furnish Merriam with the A. W. W. label, to put on all his work if he (Merriam) would recognize his shop in that body, and compel all old hands that come back to join.

The deal was closed and Merriam paid over to O'Brien and the A. W. W. Union $150 for the job. The truth of this money arrangement is vouched for by men employed right in the shop, who are in a position to know, and would not say so otherwise.

The two organizations are fighting each other all over the country and this kind of deal is a part of their methods.

The truth of this dirty deal was brought to light at a meeting of the Trades Assembly. The Assembly had just appointed a committee to investigate the trouble between the two locals, Carpenters and Wood Workers. After the Assembly adjourned, the delegates got together in a spirited discussion of their differences, when a delegate of the W. W. U. declared that John T. O'Brien had been the local business agent for the W. W. U. ever since it was organized, at a salary of $10 per week. Becoming excited, he said, "You carpenters know that O'Brien is a fakir and a crook, and has been faking the carpenters for the last two years. But he won't fake us, for we know him, and will watch him."

The carpenters asked the wood worker if he would sign a writen statement of what he had said, and he said "Yes." The delegates from both locals went to the desk of the secretary of the Assembly, and the wood workers' delegate flunked out on the written statement, but said he would make the statement before the officers of the Assembly, and also the delegates present. At the request of the carpenters this was done. The carpenters' delegates then wrote charges, to be preferred at the next meeting of their district council. But some of O'Brien's fakir friends informed him of what had happened, and he sent in his resignation at once, for it was the first communication read after reading the minutes.

A representative of one of the carpenters' locals, who was not a delegate to the Trades Assembly, and did not know what was going on, asked O'Brien for the reasons for his resignation. O'Brien answered that it was a personal matter and would not answer further; anyway, the resignation was accepted. The district council elected James Horton to serve out O'Brien's term.

Horton is just as crooked as O'Brien; in fact, they are chums. So they have simply changed places, that is all.

The carpenters are jubilant at getting O'Brien out; but O'Brien and Horton will get many a dollar yet out of the dues-paying dupes of the Carpenters' Union. Both of those fakirs signed the Social Democratic petition to get on the ballot two years ago.

O'Brien as an organizer for the A. W. W. Union has gone to Rochester to sow the seed of dissension between the W. W. and the Carpenters.

It is to be hoped that he may; for but little sympathy can be expressed for working men who so persitently maintain and pay dues to this stripe of men. But wait until the mighty man, LABOR, awakens to the true state of affairs! The day of the fakirs will be short. So get at it and build up the S. T. & L. A. and destroy the trades unions that say "Capital and Labor are brothers, and Brother Capital has a right to a share of Brother Labor's toil," the principles that make the capitalist as well as the labor fakir possible.

Press Committee,
Section Syacuse S. L. P.

"Sis! Boom! Bah! Rah! Rah! Rah!"

KANGAROO "SOCIALISM" ON THE PACIFIC COAST ADDS A COLLEGE YELL TO ITS OTHER FREAKISHNESS

San Francisco, Cal., June 6.—Socialism of the Kangaroo variety is booming in 'Frisco, since the advent of "Prof" Walter T. Mills, who is, without doubt, the most successful grafter that has struck the coast. He has been holding forth at Metropolitan Temple for the past six weeks to good paying houses, and he also runs a school—International School of Social Economy—where "socialists" are made at $10 per head.

The program for Sunday, May 25, will give an idea of the sacred concert—vaudeville entertainment these freaks conduct under the mask of socialist propaganda.

THE PROGRAM.

1. Music—The Brown Family Orchestra.
2. Singing (everybody join)—Hymn of the Toilers.
3. Question Box.
   Written questions from the audience, "bearing on social and economic matters," and announced by the "Professor."
4. Collection and Music by Orchestra.
5. Lecture by Walter Thomas Mills, Principal International School of Social Economy. Subject—"What Is Socialism?—and How to Meet the Issue." Sacred Music at close of Lecture.

COLLEGE YELL (International School of Social Economy)—

"I. S. S. E.
Sis! Boom! Bah!
Socialism! Socialism!
Rah! Rah! Rah!"

A religious and patriotic tinge is given the meetings by the congregational singing and the music. The "Hymn of the Toilers" is set to the tune of "America." Two lines of it sum up Kangarooism to a dot:

"Out from the depths of crime,
We've tried in vain to climb—where nothing led."

When the "professor" had finished his lecture and stood in the attitude of dropping a blessing on the audience, the big pipe organ broke out in the strains of the Gloria from one of Haydn's masses. Then, as if to break the 'stillness deep that brooded over every heart," the "Sis! Boom! Bah!" was let loose.

In his lecture "Prof." Mills said that 60 per cent of the people are "socialists," only they don't know it. "If we can only make these people who believe in socialism believe that they believe in it, then they will vote the socialist ticket."

The "professor" mentioned the class struggle, but hastily said, "but I am not going to discuss that."

Instead of the clear-cut doctrine of the Socialist Labor Party, that all the means of production shall be owned and operated by and for the benefit of the working class, it was painful to sit and hear this montebank mouthing the fair name of socialism while he kept in mind the little business interests of his audience.

As evidences of the growth of "socialism, Mills instanced the courthouses, roads, schools, the army and navy! water works, etc. The "next step" was to get public ownership of the coal mines, railroads and flouring mills; to what end? That the "consumer" might be benefited! He ignored the fact that while things may be cheapened under present day public ownership, the lot of the worker under such public capitalist administration is often worse than under private capitalist administration; but then the "professor" was not concerned about the workers.

The questions asked at these meetings are as freakish as the rest of the performance. Once in a while an S. L. P. man drops in to see the show and contributes a question instead of a dime. The day I was there some one asked, "If you were a Socialist, as you claim, in 1893 and still are one, why did you speak and vote for Bryan in 1896 and in 1900, when there was a Socialist Labor Party ticket in the field?"

A question like that doesn't bother the professor. He leaps over it as easily as a circus acrobat vaults over a row of elephants. "Because I believed it was the best possible thing for me to do at the time, and I did not like those who managed the S. L. P." Like a lot of Doweites the audience applauds every answer.

But nevertheless, the S. L. P. is a thorn that continually rankles in the side of all these gentry. At one of his meetings Mills exhibited a poster of Section San Francisco, S. L. P., without a label on it, announcing a lecture by Austin Lewis on "The Class Struggle," in answer to one delivered by Mills. The "professor" knowing that Lewis would make a "holy show" of him, tried to discount the effect in advance by implying that the S. L. P. was a "scab" organization. The fact of the matter is the work was done in a union shop, but the section is not advertising an organization that has a Stuenenberg, a Kennedy and a Mills as members.

In speaking before the Cloak Makers' Union, Mills never once mentioned the word Socialism, and when asked, "what party should workingmen vote for?" he failed to give a direct answer and quibbled, saying he had some radical ideas of his own on such matters. He pursued the same policy at a meeting of the machinists where he lauded Mayor Schmitz.

It is reported that Mills is soon going to shake the dust of San Francisco from his feet. This, to the great satisfaction of one wing of the local kangs who hold that Mills is inducing too many of the freakish element to join. Sixty-eight new members were taken in at one meeting recently, and the anti-Mills wing fear that the Benham-King gang will again get control of the whole show. The antis will not find much comfort in the departure of Mills as a worthy successor is to take his place, the Rev. Stitt Wilson.

In speaking of the kang local here, Mills advised everybody to join and put it on a sound business basis as it was the most poorly conducted of any locals he had visited. This is one of his parting shots delivered at that wing of the kangs controlled by Noel and Bersford to encourage their opponents. So the original kangs who had some training in the S. L. P. feel very sore knowing that they will have to take a back seat and sit down.

War has already broken out. Witness the following circular by the kang State secretary:

"609 Stevenson St.,
"San Francisco, May 15, 1902.

"To the Members of the Socialist Party of California:

"Comrades—Local San Francisco, or rather a few members temporarily in a majority, have suspended me for one year on the trumped-up charge that I have used unparliamentary and insulting language. Eighteen members voted for and fifteen against suspending me; the eighteen votes included the votes of the chairman, the prosecutors and of new members who evidently had been brought in for the purpose of voting to suspend me. Contrary to the constitution, which says accused parties must be notified of time and place of trial, the charges were made, case tried and sentence imposed in one meeting, without any warning or chance to get witnesses, etc.

"I hereby appeal from the decision of the Local on the grounds that the charges are false and are simply trumped up as a pretext by unscrupulous men who have threatened to bring similar charges against four other comrades of long membership with the evident intention of leaving in the organization only such persons as they can control.

"The facts of the matter are as follows: For some years there has been an organization in this city known as Liberty Branch; this so-called branch has not been connected in any way with the party for four years, neither paying dues nor contributing to the party, yet taking money from socialist sympathizers who were under the impression that they were giving their contributions to the party.

"This so-called branch ran opposition meetings on the same night and within a block of the regular party meetings.

"Any thoughtful person must see that it is determined to have an outside organization usurping the functions of the party and evidently intent on capturing the movement as is proved by the fact that in 1899 Liberty Branch ran a municipal ticket in opposition to the regular party ticket.

"Every effort was made to induce Liberty Branch to join the local, and during last year three separate committees waited on them for that purpose, but to no avail.

"It was not until the local became aggressive and told the socialist sympathizers that Liberty Branch was not connected with the party, that the Liberty Branch finally disbanded and its members joined the party.

"But these ex-Liberty Branch members are still bitter against some of us, and they, with a few other persons, formed the majority which suspended me on the trumped up charge of unparliamentary conduct.

"The only bases of the charge are these:

"1. Some weeks ago when Comrade Walter T. Mills was making a fine speech, a Mrs. Walker said "and that is the man that Bersford called an illiterate dog."

"Some comrades who overheard her told me of it. I did not mention the matter until two weeks ago, when I cited it as an example of the unscrupulous statements of some members. A week later this was distorted into a charge that I had called her a liar. But I submit that to state that a person has told falsehoods about you is a very different thing from shouting out "You are a liar!' or 'That is a lie!'

"2. Some months ago Scott Anderson presented a bill for sign painting and G. B. Benham one for printing, etc. Some claimed that Anderson's bill had been paid and that Benham's bill was included in the mortgage on the 'Advance' for $431.77, which had been given to Benham and which he sold to Bonestell & Co., who compelled the party to settle. I, with five other comrades, was appointed to investigate these bills, and after examining the books we made our reports, both of which completely controverted the claims of Benham and Anderson, and showed that Benham really owed the party over $200 for advertising, etc.

"These are distorted into the absolutely false charge that I called these men thieves.

"I positively deny that there are any other grounds for the charges than the mere pretext to hide the real motive.

"I conclusion, comrades, I beg to state that I have been an active member of the party for over seven years; that I am as sincerely anxious for harmony and progress as any member can be, but I submit that it is the man who does the wrongful act and not the man who protests, that is responsible for a lack of harmony. Some men force you to choose between their friendship and the party's interest. If you oppose them in the party's interest they become your enemies.

"If you object to their extortionate bills, fictitious claims, or their attempts to collect payment a second time, their opposition meetings, disloyal or unworthy conduct, etc., they accuse you of disturbing the harmony of the organization, just as capitalist exploiters accuse socialists of creating trouble and discontent. These men force you to either protest and thus disturb harmony or else to see the party suffer. We can always get harmony and peace if we will patiently submit to tyranny and wrongdoing, but it is better to break the harmony than to tolerate that which is detrimental to the movement. I have noticed that the worst hypocrites and the most unscrupulous persons invariably make the most lavish profession of eithical aims.

"Personally I think the party constituton should be amended to restrict the power to inflict heavy punishment for petty chages of pesonalities, etc.; it is too dangeous a weapon to give men who, if temporally in a majority, can gratify their personal spites. In Italy, Belgium and other countries where a handful of socialists have resorted to the most obstructive tactics, even the capitalists do not resort to such suspensions. In the United States senate, Senators Tillman, McLaurin and Carmack were reinstated on their mere apology, and in the English House of Commons, Dillon was suspended for only one day for a worse offense than I was suspended for for one year. Thus, even if I had been guilty of the charge, the punishment inflicted is excessive, and is, I believe, without precedent in the socialist movement.

"I therefore beg you to carefully consider these facts, comrades.

(Signed) "Fraternally,
"Thomas Bersford.

"P. S.—Since the above was written I have been reinstated by the state committee. Comrades need not therefore take action in the matter unless the decision of the state committee is appealed from."

Next comes the resignation of the Kang organizer of Northern California. Too much bossism is his plaint.

"Lorin, May 24, 1902.

"The State Committee, Socialist Party:

Comrades:—After looking the matter over from all sides, and after conferring with many comrades in my own local and in Local San Francisco, I hereby tender my resignation from the office of State Organizer for the Northern District, to take effect at once. It is the consensus of opinion that it would be impossible for an organizer to do himself or the cause justice under the instructions for organizers laid down by your committee, and that it would be a waste of time, money and energy to attempt it. It is one thing to do work under the oversight of the executive committee, but it is quite a different thing to work under the absolute dictatorship of the committee, with no room left for personal initiative or judgment. Men who know from experience how to do the work will not accept such conditions. It is thought to be asking too much to ask an organizer to subject himself completely to the will of a committee that declares itself in no way responsible for pay or expenses. I enclose five dollars allowed me for postage, and will bring over the stationery given me.

(Signed) "Fraternally,
"M. W. Wilkins."

All of these things prove more clearly the correctness of the S. L. P. position, and the party members are quick to take advantage of them to open the eyes of workers whom the freaks may manage to delude.

GEORGE SPEED.

[The documents supporting the above are on file in this office, ready for inspection by any doubters.—Ed. People.]

AN ELECTRIC TABULATOR.

Machine to Revolutionize Auditing and Bookkeeping.

Washington, July 9.—The friends of Hermann Hollerith, the Washingtonian who invented the electrical tabulating machines used for the collation of the the statistics of both the last two censuses, are much intersted in the news just received here of the successful conclusion of an experiment made by the New York Central Railroad Company in substituting his machinery for human labor in certain clerical offices. Mr. Carstensen, the comptroller for the company, who introduced fifteen tabulators in the freight department, is entirely satisfied with the results, and the little electric workmen are undoubtedly a fixture in the accounting system of the company.

These facts, which might in ordinary course have been much longer in coming out, were brought to notice prematurely by a meeting of leading railroad auditors, actuaries, etc., held to protest against a recent order of the Interstate Commerce Commission requiring the railroads to furnish additonal statistics covering the cost of carrying freight classified by commodities. Several of the officers present were rather violent in their remonstrances, declaring that it would cost the roads millions more than they were now paying for such work, as it meant a complete readjustment of their statistical processes. Mr. Carstensen assured them that the Central would put in no objection, as he should simply run his figures through his electric tabulators, and the additional cost and trouble would be nominal.

He then told how he happened to be drawn into his experiment. The inventor had asked permission, a few months ago, to install four of the machines at his own expense, and show the operatives how to run them. Presntly, when they required to be cleaned and oiled, the superintendent, supposing that they were to be taken away for good, came to Mr. Carstensen and begged to have them retained, as he should be obliged to put on twenty clerks to do the same labor performed by the four tabulators. This stimulated Mr. Carstensen's curiosity, and the consequence of his looking into the matter was the installation of eleven more machines. He intimates that the continued success of the experiment may bear fruit in revolutionizing the methods of railroad accounting in this country, and, indeed, auditing and bookkeeping on a large scale generally. The news which has just come out had been held back by the desire of Mr. Hollerith to wait till some experiments he is making in the way of feeding the machines, as well as running them, by electricity, should reach greater perfection. He has some of his electric feeders at work now in the Census Office, but there are still difficulties to be overcome before he undertakes the universal application of the new device. If it is perfected, it should accomplish a great saving in time over hand-feeding, and thereby cut another large slice from the monthly pay-roll.

NEWS FROM . . . THE FIELD OF LABOR.

"BOVORIL BENEVOLENCE."

There is an article from the Manchester England, "Grocer" going the rounds of the press which describes the "benevolent" conditions the "Bovoril" Extract of Beef Company has provided for its employees, especially the girls. There are dining rooms, lavatories, separate quarters for men and women, trips to the seaside, with three day's pay, Christmas dinners, theatre parties, savings bank, medical advice at 1 d. per week, bonuses, premiums and a fire brigade all thoughtfully arranged for the employees' benefit, if the "Grover's" article is to be believed.

Judging from experience in other directions, however, such satements are not to be believed, for such measures are inaugurated by capitalists for the purpose of securing a more docile, dependent and profitable class of workers and, if possible, to thwart the spirit of discontent that makes for the class struggle and Socialism in all of which these measures have been unsuccessful.

Such a scheme as the above is a feature of large department stores in greater New York, where the wages of saleswomen have been steadily decreasing in recent years and the wages of cash girls are ridiculously low. Such a scheme, as the above, is one of the features of a corset factory in New Haven, employing hundreds of women and girls, who went on strike last year against a reduction of wages. Such a scheme as the above, is a part of the National Cash Register Company's factory at Dayton, Ohio, where a fierce strike recently broke out, involving the company in a boycott and creating one of the bitterest trade-union wars on record.

That these schemes are primarily inaugurated for the employers' and not the employees' benefit, is shown in the reason for their adoption. One manufacturer who advocates them, says, "they promote the efficiency of the men," another says it gives "more satisfactory results;" in other words, they intensify labor and increase profits.

Take the matter of bonuses, for instance. It is now a well established fact that bonuses are given for the purpose of developing a high rate of productivity, which afterwards is made the standard up to which all the workers must come. A man, say, gets a watch for making ten pairs of shoes a day. The others only make seven. After the bonus winner established the record of ten a day, the others are compelled to make more than seven. If they say it is impossible, the winner's record is flanuted in their faces to prove the contrary. The writer was once in the employ of an insurance company which allowed its agents such bonuses, and he knows whereof he writes. He has seen many a bonus winner establish a record and then failing to live up to it, get discharged.

Premiums for suggestions improving methods and articles produced are a cheap means of avoiding the firing of an experimental staff. Such premiums in the long run don't amount to much in cash. Last year the National Cash Register Company gave out something like $2 50 and some diplomas for this purpose. It hired an opera house, a band and had other attractions on the occasion of the prize distribution. Does one really believe that if the suggestions made were only worth $250, that this company would have gone to all this expense to promote the premium idea? Bah!

Saving bank funds for employees are a good means of getting money at less interests than banks would compel the employer to pay. It is money in the employer's pocket to save his employee's wages. In some funds of this kind deposits are compulsory and deducted from the weekly wages. These funds thus give the employer a hold upon the employee, as they can only be withdrawn under certain cast iron conditions.. They can only be drawn out every quarter, but an "inalienable balance must be left which can only be drawn under exceptional circumsances."

Christmas dinners, seaside trips and theatre parties are simply means of keeping the employees in good form. In Brooklyn, the American Cordage Company (the Cordage Trust) has a skating rink, baths and a waltzing floor for the girls in its employ. The superintendent of the plant is a plain, blunt man. When asked if the company's scheme wasn't a benevolent one, he candidly said that it was no such thing. "Why," he said, "It limbers the girls up and makes them feel more like working." As for medical services at 1 d. a week, there certainly is no benevolence in paying regularly for what one quite frequently has no use for; while the fire-brigade is but another cheap method by which insurance premiums are saved. To have a good fire corps, on one's premium means that the fire insurance companies will regard you as a good risk, and give you low rates, as a result.

Business and benevolence, like oil and water, don't mix.

Section Minneapolis, Minn.

Headquarters at

LABOR LYCEUM,

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
AND TAKE NO OTHER KIND.
Twenty-Five Cents a Bottle.

MISSIONARY A PIONEER.

HE IS THE ENTERING WEDGE FOR TRADE AND THE FLAG.

The Whole Effort of Present Day Missionary Work Is Concentrated on Projects Beneficial to Commerce—Ungodly Should Contribute to Its Support.

That the missionary is really nothing more than the advance agent of commercialism has been shown up time and time again by Socialists. But to the prejudiced, the Socialist contention and proofs may not be evidence enough. To any such, the following article in the "Independent," written by the Hon. Charles Denby, formerly United States Minister to China, supplies ample additional information. So eager is Mr. Denby to present the claims of the missionary to the generous support of business men that, stripped of the few so-called benefits to the "barbarous," here and there interwoven in the article, the former ministers statement is almost as bald an indictment of the missionary as one could desire. China's appreciation of the benefits conferred upon her was expressed by the resistance made against them; for which base ingratitude the kindly foreigners, well named by the Chinese "foreign devils," devastated the land and filled the rivers with dead.

Denby's article is as follows:

"It is possible that laymen should leave the discussion of missionary questions to the bishops and the divines. It would be better for him, no doubt, to heed the advice which Appelles gave to the criticising shoemaker, 'ne sutor ultra crepidam,'—'let the shoemaker not go beyond his last.' Still, when he reads in the religious press long and labored articles on the difficulties of raising money for mission purposes, and the inefficiency of the various organizations for the maintenance of the system, he is tempted—if he has an idea, or thinks he has—to violate all the rules, and print it.

"It may seem to some fastidious persons that the cause of religion would be weakened if any sentiment of material benefit were to enter into its consideration, but as the missionary himself makes use of all the temporal means that are at hand for promoting the success of his religious efforts, it would seem that his supporters might properly use the same means to secure 'the sinews of war.' 'Commercialism,' even in politics, is not all wrong.

"May it not be permitted, therefore, to suggest that, in urging on the laymen the propriety and duty of supporting missions, the argument drawn from faith and piety would not at all be weakened if the material benefits which are likely to accrue to the business man from mission work were sometimes alluded to? It is conceded, of course, that to the missionary the religious work is the supreme duty to which everything else is subsidiary. To promote that work, trade, education, charity, medical and surgical attendance are all subordinate—they are only means to an end. Nevertheless it is unquestionably true that the statesman, the diplomatist, and the business man look at this work with reference to its influence on commerce and the general prosperity of the world.

"Suppose that a man is absolutely irreligious, still is it forbidden, or even disreputable that he should give money in aid of missions for the distinct reason that he is thereby elevating, and improving mentally those for whose benefit the money is to be expended, or that his means cast upon the waters will come back to him after many days?

"It cannot be doubted that the missionary question in China, in a purely civil and commercial point of view, is one of great importance. Let it be openly said that if the missionary taught nothing but theology he would fall far short of being the great benefactor that he is. In fact and in truth he becomes a teacher of learning, of mathematics, and the sciences, as Martin, a former missionary, and many others are. He establishes a college as Mater, Sheffield, Allen and others have done. He becomes the master and preceptor of agriculture, as Nevius did at Chefoo, and all the country around bloomed and blossomed with new seeds and fruits and flowers. He builds a university as Pilcher, Lowry, Hobart, Gamewell, Harper, Boone, and Potts did, whence every year educated teachers go forth to spread knowledge and learning among the people. He translates into Chinese whole series of primers—as Edkins, an old missionary, did—and the Emperor commences to study and to learn English. He erects out of his own means a hospital and stocks it with medicines, as Atterbury did. There are 123 foreign hospitals in China. The lady missionary takes by the hand the ill-treated, the neglected, the despised girl, and transforms her into a modest, well-behaved, educated woman. And the woman doctor goes forth among her sisters and is their ministering angel. The missionary is the leader in charity. He gives largely out of his scanty means, and he honestly disburses the money intrusted to him. He is the pioneer of commerce. From his modest home there radiates the light of modern civilization. He alone of all classes has the right to go into the interior and reside. He precedes the drummer, who follows on behind, and foreign commerce has its birth. Says Sir Robert Hart in an article published in many magazines: 'The missionary has done most excellent work.'

"It is not necessary to make any argument on the question whether the missionary benefits the Chinese or not. If his undisputed works, as above partly enumerated, do not prove that he is their benefactor, then let us burn our hospitals, schools and colleges as being useless. The problem is: How does his work benefit US and humanity in general? In semi-civilized or barbarous peoples, civilization, instruction, learning, breed new wants which commerce supplies. Look at the electric telegraph in every province in China! Look at the steamships which ply along the coast from Hong Kong to Newchwang and on the Yangtze, and up the West river! Look at the foreign cities which have sprung up along the coast and rivers, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, and others—object lessons to the Chinese! Look at the enormous trade which has been created betwen China and the rest of the world since the Protestant missionary got a foothold there! Look at the railroads which are built, or projected! There are thousands of missionaries in China, and they bore their part with the Imperial Maritime Customs, the diplomatists, the consuls, and the merchants in all this progress. They were agents for the foreigner. They were his interpreters—at first his only interpreters. They translated Chinese books for him. They wrote books for the Chinese and the foreigner as well. They explored China and made the interior familiar to the outer world. One of them, Williams, was the author of the Chinese dictionary, which is the students' text-book. Without them China would be a sealed country today. Two hundred and fifty years ago missionaries taught the sciences at Peking. France, Germany, and England have always recognized their obligations and duties to this class. France has been the protector of the Catholics in China for hundreds of years—a right which Germany now claims to share. These two astute nations understand what they are doing. Ridicule the Kaiser, if you please, but his foreign policy has been brilliant.

"Men of intelligence have declared that missionary work has to some extent repaid China for the injuries which the foreigner has introduced into her borders—opium, for instance, whose evils the missionaries cure.

"If it is true that mission work tends to spread and benefit commerce, is there any reason why the fact should not be proclaimed, and on that ground appeals should be addressed to business men to help the cause of missions with their influence and money?"

The work of the Socialist Labor Party must now be concentrated on the campaign. No man who is not out and working is doing his duty. Idle talk and clatter are not enough. Literature must be distributed and speeches must be made. The most important work of all is the quiet work of organizing the house to house campaigning, or the argument and persuasion in the factory. They count for votes and for new members to a greater degree than does any other kind of work. There is not a man in the Party that is not fitted in some way for telling work. He is a renegade to the cause if he does not do it. The thing that is now up is the campaign, and that must be carried through with a strong and determined effort.

NEWS FROM . . . THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

THE COAL TRUST'S THREAT.

The extent of the ability of the so-called Coal Trust to cause the discharge of 40,000 of its employes, as it threatened to do in case they do not return to work, is scarcely appreciated.

While it is generally understood that the so-called Coal Trust is a compact organization, the extent of its holdings under economic power are not definitely known. A good idea of the actual coal trust may be formed from the report of the Industrial Commission on trusts. The report, from which the following is extracted, says:

"Effective control of the unity of stock ownership is given to a large portion of the entire output of the field. It appears that the entire trend toward consolidation by actual purchase, not only of one railroad by another, but of independent holdings by the railroads, together with the extension of the community of ownership idea, is unmistakable. It cannot be long before the anthracite coal business of the United States in all its enormous extent and commercial value will be entirely monopolized by a few powerful financial interests. The only safeguard for the public against exhorbitant prices must be found either in the competition of other fuels, in enlightened self-interest on the part of the railroads, or the immediate application of governmental regulation. Competition between either the producers of anthracite coal or the railroads which transport their products can no longer be regarded as of the slightest effect. Competition cannot be perpetuated. It has disappeared apparently once and for all."

With no competition between the various interests it is impossible for the mine workers to play one boss off against another. And though the mine interests may find it hard, as they say, to fix a uniform scale of wages for the anthracite miners, they will find it very easy to establish a black-list against those whom they may discharge in accordance with their threats.

The belief that this monopoly may be broken by competition with other fuels is a dream. But whether it is a dream or not, the destruction of the monopoly in a competitive sense will not injure the trust is an economic one. It will continue as a close well-compacted consolidation from which there will be no escape for the miners except via Socialism.

There is no other way out. Governmental regulation of monopolies will prove ineffectual, as under capitalist rule the capitalists will always be the government. It is like asking thieves to regulate thievery.

The miners should get together politically under class-conscious socialism. When they realize the power of the trust economically, and combat in an intelligent, determined manner politically, in conjunction with other members of the working class, then, and only then, will the power of monopoly be broken, while the blessings of monopoly will be enjoyed by all.

Hasten the day. Let the cry be, "Destroy monopoly by socializing it."

DIRECTORY OF . . . TRADES AND SOCIETIES.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P.—The County Committee, representing the Sections, meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets every third Saturday at 8 p. m., at 93 Prospect street, Jersey City. Secretary, George P. Herrschaft, 93 Prospect street, Jersey City.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. and L. A., meets every first and third Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary, Ed McCormack.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL No. 307, Hartford, Conn., meets every second Thursday at S. L. P. hall. Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at 10 o'clock a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scandinavian Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren."

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets first and third Sundays of month at St. Louis hall, 443 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly district. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., headquarters and free reading room, 205 1-2 South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., 107 1-2 North Main street. The People agent, L. C. Holler, 205 1-2 South Main street.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR Party meets every second and fourth 349 State streetETAOINETAOINON Saturday evenings, at S. L. P. headquarters, 349 State street, Ernest T. Oakley, Organizer, 17 Wooster Pl. Westville branch meets every third Tuesday, at St. Joseph's hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, O., S. L. P., holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

SECTION SOMERVILLE, S. L. P., headquarters 437 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open every evening and all day Sundays. Papers and books on Socialism for sale. Free reading room.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Erie County, S. L. P., meets first and third Saturdays, 8 p. m., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee street. Everybody welcome.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy street, San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

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Sozialistische Arbeiter-Zeitung.

Owned and Published by the Socialist Labor Party.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year	$1.00
Six Months	.50
Three Months	.25

Editorial Rooms and Business Office; 239 St. Clair Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
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Published by the Socialist Labor Party,
at 2,4 and 6 New Reade St.,
New York.
P.O. Box 1576. Telephone, 129 Franklin.
EVERY SATURDAY.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Invariably in advance

Single Copy.......................... 02
Six months........................... 25
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Bundle rates: Less than 100 copies, 1 cent a copy; 100 to 500 copies, ¾ cent a copy; 500 or more, ½ cent a copy.

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Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191

Social forces operate the same as natural ones; blindly, violently, destructively, so long as we do not know them and do not count with them. Once known, however, their operation, their tendencies, their effects once understood, it will only depend on ourselves to subject them more and more to our will, and with their aid reach our ends.

—FREDERICK ENGELS.

BRINGING HOME A LESSON.

The order given to the militia at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, to shoot regardless of who is hit, whether man, woman, or child, brings home the lesson of capitalist brutality. It shows that capitalism, despite its fine talk, is a monster of hideous mien.

It makes no difference whether capitalism's military cohorts are at work in China violating women, or in the Transvaal, using women and children for targets, or in Samar, where all over ten are ordered killed, or in Pawtucket, where the order is given to shoot regardless of who is hit, capitalism means brute force masked behind the fine pretense of "religion," 'humanity," "benevolent assimilation," and "law and order."

This lesson, brought right home to our midst, and to ourselves, should cause intelligent working men, who support capitalism, to reflect; for this use of brute force is full of forebodings for the future. Capitalism is, with each passing year, growing more arrogant. Capitalist domination is threatened through the evil results of capitalist evolution. Capitalism, by robbing the working man, crushing the middle class, and exploiting weak nations, is sowing a harvest fraught with panics, international bankruptcy and war. Capitalism will resort to force to maintain its supremacy in spite of evolution. Workingmen, will you sustain capitalism? Will you continue to vote into its hands those institutions which can be and should be used for peace? If not, then vote for the Socialist Labor Party, which aims to secure the peaceful abolition of capitalism by acquiring control of the power of the state at the ballot box.

THE PAWTUCKET "RIOTS."

The bloody riots that are now taking place at Pawtucket, R. I., are a vivid commentary on capitalist "law and order." They illustrate too fully what is meant by that term. They show that it is a cant phrase conveniently used to hide and maintain the lawlessness and disorder of the capitalist class.

As our readers well know, the alleged riots, the shooting down of the twelve-year old boy, Benner Paterson, and the proclamation of martial law is the result of a strike of the trolleymen of Providence to enforce the ten-hour labor law, which the Traction Company had deliberately violated on the ground that it would destroy the dividend earning power of the company. In other words, the bloody scenes that are being enacted at Pawtucket are directly the outcome of a violation of the law by a capitalist corporation.

Do we notice that as a result the State authorities, the police and the militia are proceeding against this corporation, declaring that since it is the transgressor it must OBEY the law, enforce it, and thus end the strike, with its bloody accompaniments? No! a thousand times, no! What we witness is quite the contrary. We see the State authorities assisting in the violation of the law. We see them protecting the traction company in its determination to earn its dividend, even if the State law of Rhode Island be violated and the State militia shoots down the citizens of Rhode Island in the attempt. This is capitalist "law and order," this is the much-vaunted "law and order" that "is always for the right, irrespective of classes!"

How much longer will the working class of America put up with such "law and order"? How much longer will the working class continue to place in public office representatives who are capitalist in sympathy and interest, and who use the functions of government solely for the preservation and maintenance of the capitalist system? How much longer will the working class give its support to a so-called 'trades-unionism" that works in favor of the representatives of the capitalist political parties and the capitalist system?

Workingmen of America, wake up before it is too late! Organize for the purpose of securing control of the powers of government in the interests of your class! Organize for the purpose of using those powers to transform capitalism into Socialism, in accord with industrial evolution. Organize into the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, which aims to end the capitalist "law and order" by securing control of the State and abolishing capitalism at the ballot box!

LABOR'S CONDITION AND PROSPECTS.

In the year of "unwonted prosperity" there is unwonted blowing about "the unsurpassed condition and prospects of labor." "Statesmen," with an eye out for another term of office, point to the increased wages and steady employment of labor and assert they will continue. Financiers who are reaping enormous profits in the underwriting of corporations, assure all comers that there are no clouds on the industrial horizon, that "we" have orders for a year or more ahead, and that there is no occasion for aught but optimism. These statements are echoed and re-echoed until many, through the simple psychological force of repetition, are led to believe them entirely true. That they are not true, and that, like all half-lies they are worse than deliberate falsehood, many other well-known facts will make clear.

Let us admit, for argument's sake, that wages are higher than ever before—and so are prices proportionately higher. Since 1897 prices have steadily increased, it being estimated that at the beginning of the year the increase amounted to 40 per cent. Since then the increase has continued, beef, coal and furniture steadily climbing up in price. Meat riots have occurred in some cities, while in others the sale of horse meat is said to flourish. On all sides high prices are being denounced and felt, while on all sides high increase of wages are absent and unfelt. Where has there been a 40 per cent. increase in wages?

Again there can be no doubt that employment is steadier—but it is also intenser. Productivity has been increased, while the age limit has been decreased. The period in which labor can earn wages has been reduced 10 and 15 years. Where formerly, in other words, workingmen were employed until their 55th and 60th year, the age limit is now 45. This reduction of the wage-earning period of labor is a wage loss to labor which is not figured in the much lauded "increased wages."

As for the "absence of clouds," etc., that's pure bosh! Competent foreign investigators of American industrial conditions have predicted a crash in the not very remote future. Exports continue to decline and a slump is unavoidable. Further, these very financiers give the lie to their own statements by the manner in which they organize corporations. These corporations reserve a portion of their receipts to the creation of funds to be used in times of trade reverses or panic. These funds will then be devoted to improvement, to paying interest, dividends, and other charges, the payment of which the probably decreased receipts, due to the hard times, will render impossible. Further, and most important of all, these funds are to be used in securing more trade abroad! Schwab, of the Steel Trust, has said, "We have a reserve fund for the lean years when we must seek business abroad."

When the trusts seek business abroad, during the "lean years," American labor will suffer most. High prices will not decline, while wages will. It has become the fashion in the struggle for the world-market, to charge dearly at home and cheaply abroad, in order to maintain commercial supremacy. While Germany which most closely resembles America in its industrial make-up, was securing foreign markets through cheap sales, its working classes were enjoying an increased cost of living, in which the prices of the very goods sold abroad were sold dearer at home. Protectionist America has done this in the past; it will continue to do so in the future.

Thus we see that "the unsurpassed conditions and prospects of labor" are buncombe—unless higher prices, intenser labor, a shorter earning period of life and prospective panics, are "unsurpassed conditions and prospects."

"STRIKING," INDEED!

The prophets of 'undisturbed business prospects" are receiving some very hard knocks from the figures relating to the continued decrease of foreign exports. These figures show that in the exportation of agricultural products there has been a heavy decrease in the shipment of almost every article on the list. A capitalist financial writer calls these figures "a rather striking exhibit." They are such, indeed! They strike the phrasemongers hard! In order that our readers may realize how "striking" this exhibit is, we quote the financial writer referred to in full:

"Today's official report on this country's agricultural export trade last month is a rather strking exhibit, because of the heavy decrease in shipments of almost every article on the list. The month's total of agricultural shipments is $5,609,123 below that of April, $20,208,072 below May, 1901. The month shows a decrease of $9,820,803 from 1900, and of $1,692,940 from 1899. For the eleven completed months of the fiscal year, there is a decrease of $132,233,835.

As compared with May of last year every commodity on the list, with the sole exceptions of rye and canned beef, shows a substantial decrease. Export of corn declined 10,132,520 bushels; of wheat, 6,280,691 bushels; of flour, 209,626 barrels; of oats, 5,346,976 bushels; of cotton, 142,726 bales; of mineral oil, 10,849,958 gallons. Cattle and hogs exported numbered 16,000 less than in May, 1901; fresh beef shpments decreased 8,679,493 pounds. Of lard, 15,196,992 pounds less were shipped; of bacon, 11,872,107 pounds less; of butter, 1,312,000 pounds less; of cheese, 2,125,000 pounds less. Even oleomargarine exports fell off 8,340,000 pounds. The exceptional increase in canned beef amounted to 3,162,693 pounds, or nearly double the export of a year ago. It was probably due to demand for the army in Africa.

"In general, this remarkable reduction is due, first, to the shortness in last year's crops of corn and oats, but more particularly at this time, to the high prices of nearly everything on the list, which has naturally checked foreign buying."—Evening Post, Friday, June 13th.

As the figures of manufatcuring exports show also "a rather striking exhibit," in the form of heavy decreases, causing the same alarm and anxiety evident in the above quotation, one is compelled to ask what foundation is there for the twaddle about "undisturbed business prospects"? One is also compelled to ask, "Is there not a panic approaching?"

Political and Economic.

An article in the "Times" in reference to the coal strike, says of the president of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad: "Mr. Truesdale said that the strike would simply disintegrate slowly." Mr. Truesdale has a thorough understanding of the way that strikes go. The "disintegration" is due to the disintegration that goes on in the ranks of the workers who are out on strike. Because of the robbery to which they are subjected in the factory, when out of work they are unable to live for more than a few weeks without feeling dire want. But the employer, the one who does the robbing, does not know want.

The American Window Glass Company has begun the regular operation of its new glass blowing machines. These machines have been in use secretly for over a year, and have been brought to such absolute perfection that $10,000,000 has been offered for them. They will do away with the blowers, gatherers, and snappers, and it is estimated that if they stand the commercial test as well as they stood the experimental tests, they will do away with two men in three in the business. This means that thousands of skilled workers can fall back on that "per capita" of savings with which they are credited, and enjoy themselves for a few years, or else they can go out and struggle in competition with the other workers. The machines are said to be capable of making anything from the tiniest glass object to a glass bathtub. Its possibilities are unlimited, and the more those who have seen it in operation consider it, the more firmly are they convinced that it is one of the greatest machines that has been invented within the last 100 years. The glass blowers are to be deprived at one swoop of the skill that it took them years to acquire. There is no talk of "compensation" for them. They stood in the way of progress in the glass industry and were ruthlessly swept aside. They, with their wives and children, will now suffer all the disagreeable things in progress, because they have neglected to place themselves in the position where they could command all the advantages of new inventions. Perhaps the minds if some of them will now turn to a consideration of the facts that the S. L. P. has been teaching the working class.

The Rev. Thomas B. McLeod, D.D., of Brooklyn, in discussing "The Problem of Home Missions in New York," rose on his clerical hind legs and blew the following blast:

"The problem of city evangelization is every year becoming vaster and more complex and more difficult. The city is the danger point; it is the storehouse of explosives. Here the anarchist, the Socialist, the demagogue find their recruits in abundance. The best that legislation can do is to clip the tiger's claws; it cannot tame the tiger's nature."

The Rev. Thomas. B. McLeod, D.D., of Brooklyn, should turn on the silent pedal or people will find him out. His malice, ignorance and slandering of his fellow men might pass muster, but if his masters saw the way that he attacks the pet of capitalism, the city, he runs danger of getting IT just where he wears his clerical stock. His incitement to violence, bloodshed, and possible murder, his attempt to urge on the weak-minded to the task of "clipping the tiger's claws," his manifest and unnatural hatred of peace and justice, prove him to be the very thing at which he sneers, a demagogue, and a demagogue of the most cowardly and backstabbing kind. Such words coming from the pulpit, such attempts to inflame the very worst passions of men, show the low level to which men will descend for the purpose of playing at the hysterical ignorance of the groundlings.

Ex-Gov. Hogg, which, by the way, is a combination that would look well on a Chinese sign-board, is about as pluty a plutocrat as any that the Ex-Gov. ever raved about and railed at in the days when he devoted his lungs to the searing of the plutes. Prosperity has did it, as the Ex-Gov. himself would say. Somebody let Hogg in on Texas oil, and it was not long before he was in to the full length of his anatomy. He has already made a few millions, and expects that when he gets around to it he will be able to make a few millions more. His latest was to float among the bloated, hated, justly scorned, and bloody British bondholders, a company known as the Consolidated Texas Oil Company. Hogg made very nearly a million in doing this for our hereditary enemy. He is now of the opinion that those who talk about grasping wealth, and grinding eastern money-sharks do so because they have not a proper respect for our American institutions, and are furthermore opposed to progress.

The sorting of the price of beef and peanuts make the question of living more involved than ever. Beef could be cut off the list during the summer, but grinding monopoly, determined to get its victims in some way, decided last Friday to send the price of peanuts up one and a half cents a pound. There is consternation in the camp of the fan, and the highest benches in the circus moan their departed splendor, sigh for the good old times, and the full bag for five cents.

But, oh! "The most unkindest cut of all," will be in the peanut butter of the vegetarians. Think of it, ye sons of man, such is the irony of fate that they who tell us to "bust the beef trust" by eating vegetarian diet, should thus be caught on the rise by the Peanut Trust!

Mr. Bourke Cochran, a gentleman of volcanic origin, has buried the directors of the Consolidated and American Tobacco Companies under several feet of accusations. He asserts that the crookedness in the companies consists in defrauding stockholders to the extent of $50,000,000. If true this was very clever work, and will give lawyers employment for some time to come. What would lawyers do anyway if they did not have criminals on a large scale, and with plenty of money both to prosecute and defend?

Two negro boys, aged 13 and 16 years, were lynched Tuesday in Salisbury, N. C. The dispatches say: "After the lynching the mob perforated the bodies with revolver bullets, and before departing applied burning splinters to the feet of the boys to see whether or not life still lingered." This occurred after 2,000 years of Christianity, in a Christian country, and in "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

THE CRAWFISH DELUGE AND THE LABOR DELUGE.

Where is the reader of "Uncle Remus," who can recall that quaint old colored gentleman's account of the incidents leading up to the Deluge without a guffaw of laughter? With many a chuckle, he will recall how, away off in the ante-diluvian period, there was a great commotion among the animals of creation. In the language of the old man, the animals "dey 'lected dat dey hatter hole er 'sembly fer ter sorter straighten out marters en hear de complain's, en wen de day come dey wuz on han'."

What the animals did is not quite clear to "Uncle Remus," except that they acted just like some of their human counterparts. Says the old colored gentleman: "I can't skacely call to mine 'zackly w'at they did do, but dey spoke speeches, en hollered, en cusst, en flung der langwidge 'roun des like w'en yo' dady wuz gwinter run fer de legislater 'en got left?" Ha, ha, ha! What reader can recall that bit of realistic comparison without laughter?

What reader, further will recall, without laughter, how the elephant in the midst of the disputing "trompled on one er 'de crawfishes?" and how, to quote "Uncle Remus" "dis make de udder crawfishes mighty mad, en dey sorter swormed tergedder en draw'd up a kinder preamble wid some wharfo'es in it, en read her out in de 'sembly?" The reader will also recall how no attention was paid to the resolution and "de elephant, squashed anudder one er de crawfishes" with the result that as before the crawfishes drew up another "preamble wid sum more wharfo'es"—but as "Uncle Remus" says: "dey might as well er sung Ole Dan Tucker ter a harrycane," for the others, too busy with their own interests, paid no attention to the crawfishes.

Finally, the crawfishes got desperate, "twel bimeby dey gun de wink ter de mud turtle en de spring lizard en den dey bo'd little holes in de ground, en went down outter sight." Then, still continuing in "Uncle Remus'" language, "Dey bo'd inter de ground 'en kep' on bo'in twel dey onloost de fountains er de earf; en de waters squirt out en riz higher an higher twel de hills wuz kivverred, en de creeturs wuz all drowned; en all bekaze dey let on among deyselves dat dey wuz bigger dan de crawfishes."

What reader of "Uncle Remus" has not noticed that in the matter of labor legislation the pure and simplers are in some respects like the crawfishes, always preambling and "whar fo'eing," and getting stepped on regularly by the elephant, the capitalist class? What reader of "Uncle Remus" has not noticed that the pure and simplers have not got the sense of crawfishes, or else they would become class-conscious and with a flood of ballots undermine the legislative power of the government and drown all bills but those in the interests of labor?

If the reader of "Uncle Remus" has not noticed this let him turn his attention upon the "American Federationist" for June, 1902. In that publication there are resolutions, reports and editorials by the yard on the Chinese Exclusion Bill. They show that that subject has been preambled and "wharfo'ed" time upon time, with the prospect that it will be preambled and "wharfo'ed" some more! Let the same reader also turn his attention to the "Coast Seaman's Journal" for May 28. This issue of the "Coast Seaman's Journal" devotes a few yards of space on the Chinese Exclusion, the Anti-Injunction and the Eight Hour Bills.

"The Coast Seaman's Journal" heads these yards of matter as follows: "Seaman and Congress. Lawmakers Ignore Heeds of Seafaring Trades. No Time For Such Purely Domestic Legislation. Congress Plays Ping Pong With the Labor Bills. Eight Years Dilly-Dallying With Big Subjects."

The reader of "Uncle Remus" after perusing these "labor" journals can in his mind's eye, see just how the gentlemen of Congress, aided by the labor fakirs, Gompers and McArthur, "spoke speeches, en hollered, en cusst, en flung der langwidge 'roun," when they spoke of the "rights of labor"—and then went and tramped on labor, crushed it into the ground under the weight of capitalist legislation. And he can see how when that happened the crawfishes of pure and simpledom, passed more preambles and "wharfo'ers" only to be stepped on again and again, once a year regularly for eight years, according to their own confessions. In the language of "Uncle Remus" as far as the practical results of pure and simple legislative action are concerned "Dey might as well er sung Ole Dan Tucker ter a harrycane."

Workingmen progress! Don't be forever pure and simple crawfishes. Follow the example of the genuine crawfish and under a flood of Socialist Labor Party ballots undermine the legislative power of the capitalist class and drown out capitalism.

SMART SOPHISTRY AND RHETORIC.

A "Journal" editorial is like the "Journal" itself: a mighty deceptive thing. The other evening there appeared one that professed great solicitude for "the man out of a job." It sweated and fumed over the startling principle (first enunciated in 1848 and new evidently to the "Journal") that "the man willing to work had a right to work" and then it advocated a scheme by which that right could never be realized. It described an Australian colony in which unemployed men were taught how to work. It commended this colony to the attention of the authorities of this country as a solution of the unemployed problem.

The "Journal" ought to go away back and sit down; and instead of teaching be taught. The trouble with the unemployed of this country is not that they cannot get work because they do not know how to work, but because they work too well.

The working class of this country is now so proficient, so inventive, so productive, that, whereas its period of labor was formerly of longer duration, it is now more intense, briefer, seasonal and spasmodic, with the result that there is more unemployment.

The streets are daily thronged with graduates of technical schools, with professional men of all kinds and with skilled workingmen of all trades, whose knowledge is a drug on the market and to whom employment would be a boon! "Teach these men how to work," forsooth!

What the unemployed want is not the smart sophistry and rhetoric of the "Journal;" what they want is not the education of an Australian colony; they want the opportunity to work! That opportunity will never be theirs so long as the capitalist system which the "Journal" supports, despite its pretended attacks upon it and despite its professed love for the working class, continues to exist.

That opportunity will only come with the inauguration of Socialism, a system in which the hours of labor will be reduced in proportion to the progress and and productivity of labor, and in which capital will be owned by all, to be used for the benefit of all who would work.

IDEALS OR CASH—WHICH?

There are many ideologists who take exception to the materialist philosophy of Socialism. They prefer to believe even when convinced to the contrary, that capitalist society is actuated by motives having for their advancement, religion, knowledge, humanity and other ethical, scientific and sociological ideals; for capitalist society to have no other motive than that of material interests, for capitalists to be actuated by an other than cash considerations seems to them sordid and unworthy of man.

These good people quarrel with facts that are not of the Socialist's creation. They quarrel with events that are the logical outcome of capitalist evolution. A couple of these events happened Tuesday, June 10th, one in Washington, and the other in London.

According to the news despatches from Washington, Mark Hanna is much incensed that his change of heart regarding the Nicaragua Canal should cause him to be caricatured as one working in the interests of the railroads and the Panama Canal. Says Hanna, in defense of his action, "I was originally for Nicaragua; when I came to look into the facts as a BROAD BUSINESS QUESTION, I saw that the solid argument was all on the other side."

It will be noticed in Mark's frank statement, that he does not regard the canal proposition as a means of bringing "the remote ends of the earth closer together in the interests of humanity." That ideal may suit others. With him it is a broad business question, and as such it resolves itself, as all broad business questions do, into a question of dollars and cents.

According to the despatches from London, England is preparing to abandon free trade in favor of an imperial tariff. This tariff is levied with a two-fold purpose: first, to induce the colonies to share in the expense of maintaining the Empire; second, to preserve the trade of the colonies to the Empire. In return for their share of the expenses in the Empire and their trade, the colonies are to be permitted to enter their goods free of duty in England; while a discriminating duty will be levied against the competitors of the colonies, especially the Republics of Argentina and the United States.

As England is the greatest customer of the United States, and as it is also the United States' greatest competitor, this tariff move, which is but a preliminary wedge, doesn't promise well for that great and much-vaunted ideal: the Anglo-American Federation, for the promotion of international peace and happiness. It doesn't argue much in favor of the theory that England's course is not sordid; that it is not actuated by a desire to preserve the industrial and commercial supremacy of England, as against the destructive competitive industrial and commercial supremacy of the United States, its partner in the Anglo-American Federation ideal. It shows that England isn't bothered about ideals; that with her, as with Mark Hanna, it is a BROAD QUESTION OF BUSINESS, i. e., a question of dollars and cents.

All of which is respectfully submitted to the ideologists.

THE "BRAIN" WORKERS.

The clerical or so-called "brain" worker has always played the role of aristocrat of labor. Conceited, possessed of the idea that economic evolution affects only the "manual" laborer, while exempting himself, he has always given his nose an upward tilt, and, with disgusting pride, held aloof from his fellow wage-workers. But evolution is fast taking the "brain" worker in hand and teaching him he is not "the whole bunch" or even a big part of it. It is teaching him that the indispensable man can be dispensed with, and the world will still revolve upon its axis, without flying off into a tangent and destroying the entire astronomoical system and all that hangs thereby.

This evolution began with concentration. With the introduction of "the community of interests" in industry and transportation offices of various kinds were rendered useless, while others were centralized. Clerical help of all kinds was discharged. Now comes the news from Washington of the adoption by a leading railroad of an electric tabulating machine that promises to revolutionize auditing and booking wherever conducted on a large scale. This electric tabulator performs the work of five men, effecting a great saving in time, and cutting large slices from the monthly payroll.

That this machine will be genrally introduced there is no doubt. It is no longer an experiment, and such an invention has long been desired in banks insurance companies, large industrial establishments, newspapers, department stores, and in numerous other enterprises where auditing and bookkeeping are conducted on a large scale suceptible to automatic disposal.

With the general introduction of this machine will follow the discharge of more clerical or "brain" workers. They, like the commercial travellers some years ago, will have to "hit the road," "hoof it," in search of a job. They will then realize that the centre of the earth is not located within their anatomy or consciousness, and that they are not so much, after all. They will then find out that capitalist evolution makes the interests of both manual and mental workers one.

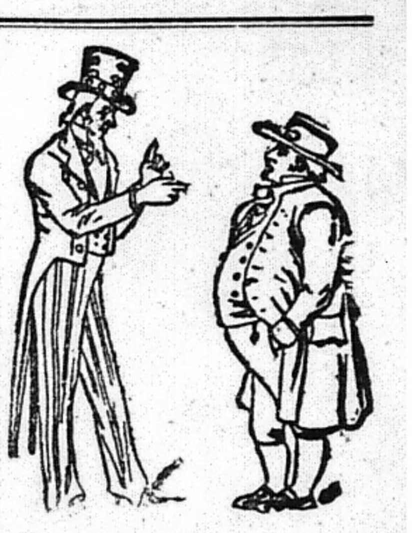
Let the "brain" workers come down from their lofty perch and join with the "common clod" in bringing about the downfall of capitalism.

The reports concerning the opposition to the grant of $250,000 to Lord Kitchener say: "Mr. Redmond said that he desired to repeat that Lord Kitchener was responsible for the death of 15,000 children. That was his absolute conviction and he refused to withdraw his words. The country was living in an atmosphere of hypocrisy. When a man spoke the truth he was gagged." Mr. Redmond has a large degree of eloquence when he is dealing with the suffering of children thousands of miles away from Ireland, and even the children in Ireland who are oppressed by certain Englishmen, come in for an occasional oration, but Redmond is silent on the outrages committed by those Irish employers who exploit the children twelve, fourteen, or more hours a day, and thereby literally murder them. It would be indiscreet for Redmond to speak on this point, as some of his staunchest supporters are among the exploiting and grinding Irishmen. So he turns his oratorical batteries on the outrages committed in South Africa. It is usually safe to be harsh with crimes that are committed off your own ground. You are not liable to antagonize voters by doing it.

The sanitarium fire in Chicago in which thirteen persons lost their lives, and nearly thirty persons were seriously injured, calls attention again to the necessity of rendering fireproof any building in which there is liable to be a large number of persons. Most of the so-called fireproof buildings are an imposition and a swindle. Though built for the most part of iron and stone, or brick, they nevertheless are not built of fireproof wood, because the wood chemically treated costs a little more than the ordinary inflamable wood that enters into the ordinary firetrap. Every hotel, tenement, hospital, factory, and car should be constructed of fireproof wood. The old story that the owners thought the building was a safe one has grown dreary and monotonous.

The Pope received Governor Taft with unusual signs of approval, and the discussion of affairs in the Philippines showed that both Taft and the Pope were of one mind, at least if the statements given out are to be believed. If these statements are taken literally, as they needs must, it can also be taken for granted that the Pope has agreed that we can have a divine mission in the Philippines, and it would be contrary to nature and the will of Providence to say anything against that mission.

The Germans and the English have commenced a grand race for the markets of South Africa. Before one or the other succeeds in capturing them, more men will have been sacrificed than were lost in the late war.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

Brother Jonathan—I feel like kicking that Mayor Low into kingdom come.

Uncle Sam—Now, keep cool; what is the matter?

B. J.—Why, the fellow has the cheek of a cross between Senator Tillman and Rough Rider Roosevelt.

U. S.—I would not waste my kicks on him for that; I would bestow them on "the pitchfork orator" and "Warrior Willie."

B. J.—You don't seem to know what the fellow has said——

U. S.—He is so blatant and insignificant a political puppet that I can't say I mind much or care to know what he hays.

B. J.—But you should know.

U. S.—Let us have it.

B. J.—Here it is: he condemns a certain proposition as "smacking of Socialism"; the insolence——

U. S.—Why, Brother Jonathan, if that is all he said, I can't blame him; nay, I must praise him. Would you have an anarchist praise Socialism?

B. J.—No, indeed!

U. S.—So say I; Socialism is too great, too clean a thing to be soiled by the breath of praise of anarchists; we must encourage them to denounce it; the more they do, the clearer the contrast between us and them. This Low is an anarchist; which capitalist politician is not? He is now violating laws he swore to uphold. By all means let him bring out clearly the fact that there is no Socialism in him.

B. J.—By Jericho, guess you are right again.

SPREAD THE "GOSPEL."

Written for THE PEOPLE by W. C. Harthan.

There's no more work to do for Jesus$
Except in foreign land,
Where the heathens got "roots of evil"
Sprouting up on every hand.
Manifestly it's our Christian duty
To doctor up his soul
With liberal doses of aqua vitae,
Or he'll land in old sheol.

We must go remove these frightful evils,
Giving "God's" message to our fellow man.
Under the guidance of "God's" holy spirit
We'll learn them to "hit the can."
We must baptise the raging heathen;
Make his "calling and election sure."
By up-to-date "Christian" methods,
We'll apply 'the water cure."

No seat in Heaven will be too high,
No jeweled crown too grand,
For apostles who apply "the water cure"
In the wicked heathen land.
We must take along our Bibles,
From which we'll teach them every day.
But the thing that's most important,
We must not forget to PREY.

We can find no better model
That young Rockefeller's Sunday School,
To curb that wicked spirit
That objects to capitalist robber rule.
In the gentlest, mildest manner,
We must teach them civilized ways;
Not forgetting the shining gold brick
We work off on our jays.

They must learn to love gin ricky
And reverence draw-poker too.
Should this holy spirit fail to subdue them,
Look sharp, or they'll do you.
They'll gladly enter into the spirit
Of the capitalist "holy" way,
But mind you don't over do it,
Or you'll regret it some day.

Should they learn to manufacture
And send cheaper goods over here,
There'll be some Christian wage-slaves,
That will be feeling kinder queer.
So, let the good work go on for Jesus$
Force capitalism into every land.
It's all in the plan of salvation;
We must hold to destiny's hand.

Push on the good work for Jesus$
Let capitalism make her last stand;
The modern tool of production
Will soon be in the wage-slave's hand.
We shall there have salvation from "salvation,"
And its murderous freaks and frauds,
Then there'll be nothing left to fight for;
No pious murderers upheld by "Gods."

The croakers who say the S. L. P. is dead had better take a reef in their sails, or the strong breeze of refuting facts will capsize their craft. In Ohio the State convention has put in nomination a candidate, Comrade Adams, whose main qualification was that he had been persecuted for his work in behalf of the S. L. P. The same convention took steps to defend the right of free speech in Cincinnati, Ohio. In New York State the S. L. P. men of Amsterdam are defending the same right in the Wallace-Lake case. In Ontario, Canada, the movement there, which is actuated by the same sturdy class-spirit as its parent body—the S. L. P. of this country—is also vigorously fighting for the same right. There are other instances which may have been overlooked; but, it must be admitted that the above is a pretty good showing for "a corpse." Capitalists don't persecute dead organizations, as a rule.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, beside their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

As to the S. T. & L. A.

First—What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. on the subject of the economic organization of Labor? Should it hold such organizations to be needed, or to be wholly needless?

Second—What is the present attitude of the S. L. P. towards the pure and simple trades organization?

Third—What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. towards pure and simple organizations?

Fourth—Does the S. L. P. need the S. T. & L. A. to expose and overthrow the pure and simple organizations?

Fifth—Does the connection of the S. L. P. with the S. T. & L. A. strengthen or weaken the Socialist Movement, and in what way?

[The Roman figure over each letter indicates the numerical order in which the letter was received since the debate started under the Curran system. The Curran letter inaugurating that system is numbered Letter I.

No contributions to the debate have come in this week.

Notice is hereby given that, with the issue of the DAILY of the last Monday in August, the 25th, and of the WEEKLY of August 30th, these columns will be closed to this debate, and will remain closed until after election, the space being needed for campaign matters. After election, if so desired, the debate can be resumed.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

* * *

Straws that Show the Way the Kangs are Going.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE—It might not be too late to give a sketch of some happenings during the Kangaroo Ohio State Convention, held here May 30. I was not present, being a delegate to the S. L. P. Convention held in Cleveland, but I made inquiries of one who was present. I was told that after the convention adjourned a public meeting was held in Krup's Hall, Max Hayes being the principal speaker of the evening.

Although there is no branch of the 'Socialist" Kang Labor Skate party in Columbus, nevertheless they had a large audience, drummed up by the labor fakirs of Columbus. "Why this large crowd?" Read the following and you will see the nigger in the woodpile.

It should be remembered that at the present time an epidemic called "Electing Labor Mayors" is apt to become contagious in Ohio, if properly spread. So some of the leading labor skates of Columbus, who have already manifested their appetite for public office, are the responsible parties for that fair-sized audience. This is the only inference a fair-minded man can come to after considering the make-up of that audience and the speech Hayes made.

Now, then, this is what I understand Hayes to have said: He devoted most of his time in calling the attention of his audience to the "grand" victory of San Francisco in electing a "laboring" man for mayor; also referring to several cities in Ohio electing labor mayors (where in the name of common sense are they, Max?). Hayes also referred to the Hartford, Connecticut, "labor" mayor. Is it a fact that a man can entirely renounce every thing held near and dear to him only a few years ago, as Hayes does in this case? Well, yes, it is possible, considering that Hayes has floated with the tide into good jobs.

O. C. STEINHOPF.

Columbus, O., June 8.

* * *

Providence Labor Troubles Reviewed.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—A few months ago the Amalgamated Association of Street Car employees of Detroit formed a union in Providence. The employees of the street railroad with few exceptions declined to join, claiming that as they received more pay and had first choice in the selection of the cars, as arranged on all the time tables, they had no grievance against the company. The other employees, to the number of several hundred, joined the union, and a few weeks ago the president was discharged from his position as motorman, on account of a collision between the car he was running and a vehicle, so the company claimed. The men then employed him to look after their interests.

In April the State Legislature passed a bill making ten hours a day's work for the conductors, motormen and gripmen, the same to be finished within twelve consecutive hours. The company made some time tables which were not liked by the men, who then made demands which were refused, and then a strike took place on June 4th. The company claims the law is not constitutional and is going to test it in the courts. The service has been crippled greatly, cars have been run during the day, quite often by the old men; but at night there have been but few in operation. The Traction Company has already brought same strike breakers to run the cars and have quartered them in the Pawtucket Car House, that line having the fewest cars in operation. Large numbers of people have boycotted the cars and walk and the strikers are running barges to carry what people they can to work. In Pawtucket, which adjoins Providence on the north, the tie-up has been more general than in this city and the cars there have had two deputy sheriffs on each one, the Mayor refusing the furnish the police for ornamental purposes on the cars, as he declared. There have been some arrests for revelling and throwing stones in the evening, but no serious disorder has occurred.

The company has operated cars in this city since 1864 and have treated their employees, and the travelling public just as they pleased. During all those years there has never been a cross town or belt line in this city, nor has there been a transfer check given, although the patrons have talked of transfers this twenty years. Last year the legislature passed a transfer act and the people are promised a transfer system of some kind July 1. Last year the reformers in the State Legislature talked long and loud in favor of transfers. You would have thought, to have heard them, that the emancipation of the wage slave could be brought about by a transfer system on the street cars. They were in their element advocating the rights of "the dear people," you know, but when, at the same session, a bill was introduced to appropriate one hundred thousand dollars to build an armory in this city, those same self-styled champions of the workers were dumb and the measure went through without a protest from them. The officers of the militia spoke in favor of the project, claiming it was a necessity to protect the community from foreign invasion, but we of the working class know what the Bastile is designed for. The offices will be used by the blue-blooded officers for club rooms, a loafing place for them, while the remainder of the building will be filled with gatling guns and rifles; and when the wage workers strike against the intolerable conditions to which they are constantly subjected, then the militia, the rank and file of which is composed of workingmen, will turn out at the command of their masters to shoot down their own class.

There was a strike of teamsters here recently, but they have returned to work having gained nothing. The members of the unions are registering in large numbers. The reformers of which I have spoken, are trying to capture their votes for the Democratic party, having the Constitutional Initiative to present to them, and, thereby to betray them once more next November.

Reformers are either hypocrites, which I believe they usually are, or, if any of them are honest they are blind to existing conditions. In either case they are not worthy of the esteem of the wage workers, for they neither can, or will do any thing to liberate them from this industrial slavery in which they are placed by capitalism.

The Socialist Labor Party is twelve years old. It has always insisted it is a Revolutionary, not a reform party. It has always claimed it is useless to try to reform the present system, that nothing can or will benefit the wage workers except the removal of the present competitive warfare which is the very foundation of the capitalist system. The Socialist Lbor Party demands the unconditional surrender by the capitalist class of all the means of production, distribution, transportation and exchange; these to be made the collective property of society which has produced it. This is not confiscation but restitution, restoring to society what rightfully belongs to, but has been stolen from it. We call on the wage workers and all others who believe in progress to enroll themselves under that Crimson Banner with the Arm and Hammer, and to gather at Ballot Box on election day determined to elect the candidates of that party that always has and will represent the wage workers and will put an end to this system of rapine and robbery. No, fellow workers, not reform but revolution; not with bullets and blood, but with the ballots and brains is the Propaganda being carried on by the Socialist Labor Party.

THOMAS F. HENICK,

Providence, R. I., June 6th.

* * *

Lively Agitation in Chicago.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—We, in Chicago are having a lot of fun in holding our agitation and open air meetings. Section Chicago is now holding about ten open air meetings every week that are very well attended and on some of the principal corners of the town. We are selling books and WEEKLY PEOPLES and they go like hot cakes. We are selling the WEEKLY PEOPLE for one cent a copy, as we are forced to compete with a lot of bogus Socialist papers, for instance our local hot air shooter, "The Chicago Political Job Hunter," alias "Chicago Socialist." This sheet came out on last July 27th and said that the S. T. & L. A. was organized for the purpose of furnishing scabs to the employers of labor, and its editor was alleged to prove that dirty and lying statement to the workingmen of this town, but crawled into a hole like a whipped cur, and who, ever since, can't look an S. L. P. man square in the eyes, as the S. L. P, is using that editor as a specimen of the gang of grafters and fakirs who are engineering that bogus "Socialist" party, and telling the rank and file a pack of lies and stories so they (the leaders) can hold on to their jobs and keep the workingmen away from the only party of labor, the S. L. P.

We are giving no quarters to the Kangs. Our cry in this town is "get at our nearest enemy, first, down with the armory builders and job hunters' brigade." We have used it since we have started our open air meetings and the dupes of the kangaroos, have seen that the Socialist Labor Party is not dead, as their leaders have told them it was.

We have met all kinds of new reasons why the S. L. P. should go out of existence. One kang, by the name of Hechtman, told the writer that the S. L. P. throws out any man that belongs to a trades union. The writer of this letter being a Jew, overheard this same kang telling a Jewish workingman that the S. L. P. and the S. P. had united, I went up to him and asked him for proof and he gave me as an answer that he was a Socialist before I was born and that he would not argue with me because I was a kid yet. I told him that if he would get a box, I would debate with him and that I would guarantee to make a kid out of him. Well, this kang called me a De Leonite and went away telling me to go and hold a meeting of our own. This happened at one of their meetings last Sunday on the North West Side. We were to hold a meeting a block away but Comrade Sale, our speaker, did not have the permit with him, so I went over to the kang meeting and secured some signatures for County petitions, and that made the kangs sore. After a man signed, a squad of kangs would go over to him, and talk and argue with him. But of all signers none regretted it.

I got into an argument with some kangs. Seeing that I was in a discussion with a workingman, they came up to me and begged me to stop arguing as I was disturbing their meeting. Five minutes after I refused to stop talking, a young lad came over and told me that one kang said to a bunch of five other kangs that that fellow with the derby hat and black tie and arm and hammer button, was running down their party and that something ought to be done to stop him (meaning the writer), and that they decided to do something. One kang advocated telling a policeman and another advocated the first. In two minutes there was a rush and I was surrounded by a bunch of six kangs. One told me to go home or stop arguing. Well, seeing that I was up against it, I raised my voice and said, "The fact that you fellows are using the fist as an argument proves that every statement that I made about your party is true." One stranger that was listening to what I was saying, called out to me to talk up and he said, "In case there are fists used I will assist you."

The kangs seeing that the crowd was with me, started to go back to their meeting; for by this time there was a big crowd around me. In short, the kangs in this town will use the fist as an argument against us, but we are prepared for them.

After the argument, I secured about ten signatures. That was Sunday afternoon, June 8th. At night I went down to the corner of State and Congress streets as we were going to hold a meeting there. Arriving there, I found a kang by the name of Meredith talking. This freak says he is no party man but at the same time he talks for the job hunters. A few S. L. P. men were there and we waited for him to get done speaking and we thought we would then start. When he got through he announced that the next speaker would be a gentleman from Boston. As soon as the writer heard this he got a box and jumped on it and started to show up the kangs. The gentleman from Boston soon moved back and we soon had the corner to ourselves. We then showed the difference between the S. P. and the S. L. P.. We also sold some papers and books, and secured one new member.

This is one day's experience of an S. L. P. man in Chicago. We are after the kangs and some of the honest but deluded rank and file are starting to think they will soon find out that the only Socialist Party in America is the Socialist Labor Party, and that the party that is labelled "Socialist" party is but a decoy duck. It is a party that is run by a lot of sore heads, corrupt leaders, unsuccessful capitalist politicians, and traitors and enemies to the working class.

Comrades of America, smash this outfit to pieces. Stick to the banner of the Socialist Labor Party and the future is ours.

MARCUS PEELSON,

Chicago, June 6th.

* * *

The "No Politics" Switchmen's Journal.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Mr. O. J. Cole sent a letter to the "Switchmen's Journal" for publication; and as he is a member of the union he thought it strange that the Journal should be closed to him. He asked me to send the letter to the PEOPLE, which I promised to do. I also assured Cole that the wise Editor knew very well that his letter most likely would lead to an intelligent discussion of labor's interests, both economically and politically, which would cause an awakening of the rank and file, and then the question would arise: "What are we paying our Editor for?" and as switching cars is a hard way of earning a living the Editor will not allow any thing to appear in the journal that will endanger his easy way of avoiding honest toil.

The editor says in his reply to Mr. Cole: "We could not mingle in politics," in other wordls, he wishes to keep the switchmen in darkness so that they will be easy prey for the political sharks of Capitalism.

Frank P. Sargent, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, frequently uses the same language. His reward is a luxurious political job, received from the Republican President which will hold good under a Democratic President, as a recognition of valuable services to the capitalist class, which both parties represent.

The Local Switchmen's Union held an open meeting a few weeks before the city election and had Democratic Mayor Robert A. Smith, who was also a candidate for re-election to speak. Of course, they were not "mingling in politics." Smith forgot to say why he took sides with the employers when the pressfeeders were on strike during his last administration.

The Switchmen's Union has been used more than once in St. Paul to boost its members into the police force. I would like to know how much longer it will be used as a stepping stone by the mis-leaders, who should have no place in the labor movement except on its black list. Enclosed find the Editor's reply, which was received after some correspondence, and Mr. Cole's letter, which turned up during that correspondence.

GEORGE F. SPETTEL.

* * *

[ENCLOSURE.]

Mr. O. J. Cole.
St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Sir and Bro:—

Your card enquiring about a letter you sent to the Journal some time ago at hand. In reply will say that I could not use the letter and sent it to the direction you gave me, I also write you a letter of explanation; in it I told you that we could not mingle in politics and where a letter dealt with nothing but politics we would not print it. While we are personally in favor of the theory you preach we cannot air our views through the Journal. We try to do justice to all and where a brother mingles a little politics with his letter, we let it go in, but me must try and get in something else besides politics, and in that respect you failed, making your letter nothing but a strong plea for a certain party. If we allowed it to be published, we would have a dozen letters replying to it before our next issue, and if we held them out we would be censured for it. I hope you will not take any offence, for none was intended, and yours was not, the only letter returned for the same reason. Any time you write anything of interest to the brothers I will be pleased to publish it. Thanking you for the interest shown and hoping to hear from you again, I, remain,

Your in B. H. & P.
Thomas G. Meaney.

[ENCLOSURE.]

St. Paul, Minn., May 14th, 1902.

Editor "Switchmen's Journal":—

In looking over my back numbers of the "Journal," I run across Brother Beidleman's letter in the February issue. I can't explain how I missed it at the time it was published; but as there is a good deal of logic in the old saying that it is better late than never, I will now venture to try to put Brother Beidleman and others who may have read his letter, right or at least check them in their wrong course.

The first point of interest in the Brother's letter that caught my eye is: "In regard to strikes, I am opposed to them on general principles, for capital has our President, Senate, Congress, and most important of all, our Courts." The Brother's contentions are certainly true and I was glad to see him acknowledge the facts.

The second point is better still which is: "And I can only see one way and that is at the ballot box." I have come to that conclusion myself long ago.

But his third point of interest as well as disappointment to me reads thus: "Brothers read up everything, and in particular the "Appeal to Reason.". And again he says: "Brothers never strike, only at the ballot box."

Now, as the people of this country have played the part in a political way of the man who is made to carry a heavy load (that is, when he finds he can't go any further on account of its weight, he shifts it to the other shoulder only to find that after a few steps it is heavier than before, instead of throwing the load off altogether, he shifts it from one shoulder to the other) by voting the Republican party into office one election, and the Democratic party the next; and again by giving the Populists a chance to eat political pie, only to find that the grinding of the workers has gone on unabated with no relief. whatever, he certainly must mean to have us stop voting as we have in the past for the old parties, which has proven so distastrous to the working class and vote for some other party.

What party can he have in mind that will bring relief to the workers and protect them from the onslaughts of the capitalists? I would be at a loss to know had he not advised us to read the "Appeal to Reason," which is privately owned by Mr. J. A. Wayland, who is responsible to no one and guided only by his own personal interests.

The "Appeal to Reason" indorses the Social Democratic party or as it is called in some States the Socialist party, not the Socialist Labor Party.

I believe that if Brother Beildeman was thoroughly posted on the conduct of the prominent members of that infamous party, he would not ask us to vote its ticket. As I have watched with care from its inception as a political party its very movement, I have become acquainted with its principles, not as promulgated in its platform but as practised by its members, I feel conpetent to undertake to lay bare some of its traitorous acts against the working class.

I will begin with James F. Carey, who, while representing the S. D. P. in the Haverhill, Mass., City Council, voted for an appropriation of $15,000 to build an armory. With that the militia boys might have a comfortable place in which to spend their leisure time and study the arts of killing men. Not money-men, but switchmen, etc., and women and children too, if they happen to be on the streets. Brother Biedleman will surely agree with me when I say that the militia is just as useful a tool in the hands of the capitalist as the President, Congress, or the Courts?

James F. Carey was not even censured by the S. D. P. for betraying the working class; and is to-day representing his party in the Massachusetts Legislature, when he, with his fellow Social Democrat, Rev. F. O. McCarthney, sat still and said nothing when the Supreme Court in its decision held that the treasury of the Teamsters' Union then on strike was liable in damages to the employers, while the strike lasted. Had they been bona-fide Socialist Legislators, they would have been heard in a prompt and emphatic motion to impeach the Magistrate, instead of approving the outrageous act by their silence.

Morris Eickman, a member of the Socialist party, as it is known in New Jersey, ran on the Republican, Democratic and Citizen's tickets, as well as his own, for Justice of the Peace in West Hoboken. As the establishment of the Socialist Republic means the death of capitalism it is impossible that a man could possess such brazenness as to proclaim himself a Socialist, and ask for the votes of workingmen while running on these three capitalist tickets? Can his own, the Socialist party be anything but a decoy duck party?

On April 7th, an election took place in Webster, Mass. J. E. Carty, ran for Town Clerk on the Socialist and Democratic tickets; James Farrell, ran for Warden on the Socialist and Democratic tickets; Martin V. B. Back, ran for Assessor on the Socialist and the Republican tickets. And again in Abington, also in Mass., Charles H. Bickford, ran for Park Commissioner, on the ballot of the Socialist and Citizens; Frank C. Bates, for Constable on the Citizens and the Socialist ballot. Many more instances of like treasonous conduct could be mentioned if necessary; the accuracy of these statements can be ascertained by writing to the respective City Clerks. All of this was done with full knowledge, consent and approval of the Socialist party and "Appeal to Reason."

Now, if we are to strike only at the ballot box, as Brother Biedleman advises us to, had we not better seek elsewhere for relief and shun the S. D. P. or S. P. and the "Appeal to Reason," its mouth piece as we would a Benedict Arnold or a Judas. Iscariot? Why leave the old parties only to join a party that takes advantage of the unrest and discontent of the poor to be led right back again into the shambles of the enemy. "the old parties," which causes many of our class to become discouraged and lose confidence in our ability to free ourselves? I hope to hear from Brother Biedleman again. Yours for progress,

O. J. COLE,

* * *

The Social Democrats and he Consumers.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—On Saturday, May 24, the republican paper of this city, announced that on Sunday, 25th, the "Socialist party" would give a "blow-out," at Trades Council Hall, with A. B. Surber, of Centre Point, Tex., as speaker. Arriving on the scene, the writer was surprised to learn that Mr. Surber had not apeared, but instead, one Holman was rambling around upon everything from God to, well I don't believe e descended to the S. P. Through curiouity, I remained until the thing closed, and I was well repaid for the time spent, for I was able to calculate how far superior to the S. P. is the S. L. P.

The essence of this speaker's song was " robbed vs. consumer."

Now, if such a theory or premise was correct, we would arrive at the conclusion that the capitalists, merchants, lawyers and preachers whom he thought he took a whack at, are robbed far more than the workers, because—and it seems to me that even an S. P.ite should be capable of perceiving the fact that all of the above named parasites are greater "consumers" than the worker. Think of it, the capitalists, the parasites being robbed! How can parasites be robbed? Yet, given such premises as "robbed as consumer," with logical reasoning and the conclusion is inevitable that the capitalists, the parasites, the ROBBERS (as the speaker correctly styled them), are robbed to a greater extent than the ROBBED, (the workers). It appears that such an absurd discovery(?) would startle and shame ev n a pure and simple "kang," accustomed as they are to economic rot. Yet this is just what the "robbed as consumers" theory leads to.

Well, to get back to that "blow-out" again: Holman (the speaker), to prove his point (?) stood four men up in line calling them banker, railroad owner, merchant, and workingman respectively, with hands in each others pockets in the order named. Then he said to "banker": "The government decides to put a tax of 25 per cent. on your daughter's jewels, you just raise 25 per cent. on interest on money loaned to railroad owner don't you?" Then, "Mr. railroad owner, where do you get 25 per cent. increase? You just raise 25 "per" on freight rates don't you? and merchant pay it. Then, "Mr. merchant, where do you get the money to pay the 25 per cent. increase in rate? You get it from the workingman by raising 25 per cent. on necessaries don't you? Then, Mr. Workingman, where do you get the money to pay the increase price? (hold your sides reader) you (bending workers head forward., go dig deeper, deeper into the ground don't you?" Had such iodicy been applauded, I should have followed some of the enthusiasts home to ascertain whether they were also foolish enough to commence spading for coin, in their (landlords) back yards.

And yet such folks presume to "teach" the "unionists" and complain of their not learning.

Of course, this ignoramus does not know, and is too conceited to learn, that the workers are robbed, not as purchaser nor by having money taken out of their pockets, but because they are compelled in order to exercise their laboring function in the production of wealth and suport of life, to leave the wealth they produce in the shop, in the hands of the capitalists who buy their laboring power, for, and in return gives them an amount which represents only a small PART of the value their laboring power has created. I think it would be well for these Socialists (?) to read "Value, Price and Profit."

Oh, yes, they were going to "abolish money and have service checks with the worker's picture on it, so there would be no gambling, nor highway robbery, because your checks would be of no use to any one else, for because it would have your picture on it." I am impelled to here remark: That he forgot to state where those "checks" were to be made or printed. About this time, many of those present wore a will-we-never-get-to-that-beer look. (This "blow-out" was a "smoker"), and the speaker announced that he would now answer questions, would handle same as unconcerned as he would handle a glass of beer out there, in a minute (mentioned no doubt, to keep what few were present from leaving). Then the Chairman wanted to know if any body had anything to "say." But everyone seemed to think too much had already been said.

The speaker then stated (glancing at a Red Button), he would "Answer any question as to what Socialism was," which gave him an opptrtunity to crawl on tactics. The wearer of the Red Button did not care to give him a chance to crawl that eve; and moreover, had been sufficiently amused for one day, and so refrained from "breaking up the meeting" by asking a question. I am resolved, however, to get a couple of Comrades and go 'round and have some sport with, and pull the blinkers off the eyes of some of them soon. I noticed that a couple of them have seen some of our literature of late, were conspicuous by their absence. No questions being forthcoming, the speaker offered to loan some copies of the "International Socialist Review." No one responding, he next stated that if there was any one present who had not read the "Brazen Serpent," he would GIVE them a copy. No one wanted to be even PRESENTED with a copy. By the way, Holman (the speaker), is the author of the last mentioned publication, and seemed somewhat discouraged at not being able to give one away, for he next opened a bundle of the paper that is "Making the People Think," but from some cause, put them back on the table, refraining from entioning it. Speaking of "Mak-People Think," they have always been "thinking," (all of the capitalist sheets make the people think, but how?), and if they read the "Appeal," they will forever be thinking and never KNOW anything.

To sum up then:

After all of their begging and boot licking of the Organized Scabbery; their fly paper "agitation;" their echoing of the calumny, cowardly propagated, by the slimy fakirs of the C. W. Woodman (of this city) stripe in order to prejudice the so-called unionists against the S. L. P., and striving to impress the "simplers" with the (false) notion that they are "good friends of labor," hoping thereby to poll at least a protest vote against the S. L. P., and finally, advertising a "blow-out" (free beer), in Trades Council Hall—after all this, they were unable to get half the crowd the S. L. P. has at our meetings (when no beer is offered as an inducement). They were unable to loan or give away any of their literature (?), whereas, the S. L. P. which hammers the simpler's from what they are, SELL on an average of more than (10) ten pamphlets at each meeting, and have sold as many at 48 at one meeting.

I mention this just to suggest that the workers are getting tired of being talled like hogs with corn, or flies with sugar or molasses, and want the real thing or the whole truth in plain vocabulary. And this is an encouraging sign.

The contrast between the S. L. P. and its audiences, and the S. (?) P. and theirs served to more firmly than ever. convince the writer of this article that the S. L. P. tactics are correct, and that the Socialist (?) party holds numerous meetings which are successful failures.

J. V. KENDALL,

San Antonio, Texas., June 2.

* * *

The Battle Waging Fiercely in Collinsville, Ill.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—The readers of THE PEOPLE will remember an account of a meeting held here last fall, and how the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch" circulated the lie of how a mob of 500 coal miners ran the socialists out of town, beating one of their number, namely the writer. This meeting was held on Comrade Philip Veal's date here while on the Middle West circuit. It was the best meeting ever held here until Monday evening, May 26th, when a more arousing, awakening and convincing meeting was held.

Comrade Veal, after leaving the circuit located here, and went to work in a mine, and a more aggressive stand was taken: that of hostility to pure and simpledom, especially the U. M. W. of A. This position became positively necessary, due to the fact that this camp, namely, Collinsville and vicinity, with six mines in operation, employing 1,500 miners, has been, for the past three years, the select spot for miners. Home quarters, as we call them, have multiplied here, due to steady work. Many of them have invested their small savings in a two by four shack, which is held in trust by the money lenders, principally the building and loan associations, and they are shouting "prosperity"—not McKinley prosperity, but U. M. W. of A. prosperity. Worshiping at the shrine of this capitalistic, fakir-led organization they have become blinded to all else, not knowing they are being led to the capitalistic slaughter house, hence, as true revolutionists, we had to point out to them their danger.

A fire was kindled which took all winter to lay. We made several attempts to apply the torch, but, for various reasons, it would not burn; until on the date above mentioned, when it loomed up as if it had been saturated with coal oil. The writer mounted the box and began to feed the flame, political parties, educational, benevolent, and religious institutions which cut quite a figure in politics here, were applied, analyzing them from a class-conscious workingman's standpoint, denouncing them all as capitalist institutions which work in harmony with capitalism.

The audience, which numbered about 400 by this time, began to divide for and against the line of argument.

At this juncture Comrade Veal mounted the box, the crowd increasing, taking up old and new trades unionism, and gan to shake Organized Scabbery. The deepest slumberer was awakened and the scabbies began to howl "down with him," "put him off," etc., and they began to yell, drowning the speaker's voice. The yelling seemed to become a mania as of hungry wolves, howling for victims. For twenty minutes this yelling kept up. The crowd began to surge, pushing the speaker off the box, which was arrested (the box) by a banker's son, and carried to his private calaboose, where he will preserve it (the box), and next winter, with his hatchet he will kill it, (the box), hew it, (the box) to pieces, apply it (the box) to the fire and say, as his shins grow warm and his head warmer, "There goes all that is—not—left of the Socialist Labor Party."

The meeting, of course, was ended by this incident; and as we, (Veal and I), walked down the street, someone suggested rocks, and the boys began to throw them at us. For two blocks rocks came like hail. Meeting a policeman the rain ceased. During all this disturbance not a policeman could be found, no one was hurt, save a sting from a flying pebble. The news spread again that a Socialist was run out of town, but alas, to the fakirs' dismay and disappointment, we were on the street the next evening, to find that our support had increased. Sympathy is dunning high in our favor and our sympathizers say that if the Mayor will not protect us, they will, at our next meeting, which is to take place Monday evening, the 9th of June.

Our aggressive position gained for us, this spring, in this township, an official standing, and we expect through the same fighting attitude to gain an official standing in this Congressional district thsi fall.

Workingmen, and especially fellow miners, vote this fall for the S. L. P., and continue to do so until we abolish this wage slave system! Down with Organized Scabbery and up with the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance!!

WILL W. COX.

Collinsville, Ill.

LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

A. S. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Columbia University informs this office "that Karl Marx's 'Das Kapital' is one of the references for collateral reading given out by the professors and lecturers in Economics," and that "It makes too difficult reading for a text-book." From this you will see that "Das Kapital" is not studied at Columbia University as the works of other Economists are.

A. S. L., MAPLE CREEK, N. W. T., CANADA—The socialist attitude toward marriage is that marriage is dependent upon the economic structure of society and that as that structure changes so does marriage change. Thus we have had promiscous, polygamous, polyandrous and monogamic marriages and families. Modern marriage, through its laws of primogeniture and inheritance, protects and insures the continuance of capitalist property. The future is likely to develop another form of marriage and family. Just what kind, socialists do not know; at present they are mostly contented with the monogamic marriage.

Socialism is not free love. It is an industrial system in which capital shall be collective property.

A. S., BUFFALO, N. Y.—The difference between nationalism and socialism is brifly (1) Nationalism is utopian; Socialism is scientific. Nationalism seeks to inaugurate an ideal society as outlined in "Looking Backward;" Socialism acts in accord with evolution and does not attempt to make future society. (2) Nationalism ignores the class struggle; Socialism banks on it. Nationalism appeals to the ethical sense of all; Socialism points out be conflict of class interests and the historic mission of the working class, and organizes accordingly. (3) Nationalism is a military communism; socialism is democratic industrialism. Nationalism would make all property collective and wages equal, with an organization patterned upon a military ideal: Socialism believes the next step in evolution will make capital—that part of wealth used in production and distribution—collective and that wages will be proportioned to the labor performed, while "rule from below" or democracy will prevail. (4) Nationalism is jingoistic; Socialism is international. Nationalism cries "the Nation, first, last and all the time;" Socialism says "the interests of the working class the world over are the same." "Workingmen of all countries, unite!" (5) Nationalism is dead; it died when it joined the populists and went with them into the democrtic party; Socialism lives, extending to the remotest corners of the world, inspiring millions of the workers with hope, and leading evolution toward the goal where "the Federation of the Word and the Parliament of Man" will be proclaimed.

J. F. C., TROY, N. Y.—(1) Abstract Socialism is the reverse of concrete Socialism. For instance, it is abstract socialism to talk the class struggle and the organization of labor on class lines while voting the capitalist tickets and promoting the interests of their adjuncts, the pure and simple unions. It is on the other hand (2) concrete socialism to teach the class struggle and the organization of labor on class lines, while voting the Socialist Labor Party tickets and organizing the working class into the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. (3) A politico-economic movement is a movement that is organized (1) to capture the political powers—the municipal, state and national offices—through the organization of a political party, and (2) to organize the working class in the shops—that is, in the places where the economic power of the capitalist class holds sway—through labor organizations or unions. The Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance form a politico-economic movement.

(4) A sociological ignoramus is one who is ignorant of the affairs and the laws underlying society. Don't be a sociological ignoramus. Read socialist literature to avoid it.

J. O., OZONE PARK, L. I.—As the question, "What attitude should socialists take in the matter of performing jury duty?" has never been decided by an S. L. P. convention, this office can not answer you, other than to state that that question will have to be settled as heretofore—that is, by the socialist called upon to perform the duty.

T. M., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Martin Fox's betrayal of the working class is shown "in black and white" in two instances in the article headed "Molders," which appeared in the Sunday People of June 30, 1901, and again, an article headed "Iron Molders' Troubles," in the Weekly People of July 6, 1901. Martin Fox is also a member of the Civic Federation, which betrayed the striking iron workers of San Francisco and the striking teamsters of Boston into defeat. He a martyr and a god! Bosh!

T. S., PATERSON, N. J.—The clause in the constitution you refer to was passed to prevent S. L. P. members from becoming pure and simple officers, so that they could give their entire time to the socialist movement. Its operation against the pure and simple officers is consequently retroactive.

The pure and simple trade unions teach capitalist principles. They delude the working class into a support of the capitalist system, both in politics and in the shop. They, in other words, support capitalist interests.

The pure and simple union can be distinguished from the local alliances of the S. T. & L. A. by the socialist teachings and practices of the latter.

Write to William L. Brewer, Gen'l Sec'y S. T. & L. A., 2-6 New Reade St., for answer to last question.

J. R. F., N. Y. CITY.—"Why doesn't it follow that socialism musn't necessarily succeed capitalism. We don't know why do you?

J. F., YONKERS.—Report of hatters' strike was greatly appreciated. It had one technical drawback; the sheets upon which it was written were much too wide. Avoid that in the future by using blank paper of average size. We would be pleased to get more such trade articles.

TO WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN: Will the comrades of Dayton and Cleveland, O., inform this office upon the career of Nicholas P. Geiger, late of their cities, now S. D. P. lecturer at 12 dollars per lecture in Pennsylvania.

* * *

Social Democrat Nominates Republican for City Office.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—The freaks of the local Democracy in Marion, Indiana, now known as the "Socialist" party, were not as successful in the last election as they thought they would be. Out of a full city ticket they only elected one member to the City Council, William Croak, a member of that capitalist union, the Flint Glass Workers.

Croak is a bird. He has already shown himself to be a fakir by nominating in the City Council, an active Republican worker named McSwigan, for City Attorney. This McSwigan is an ex-member of the Amalgamated Association of Steel and Iron Workers.

Section Marion is in the field for Real Socialism and none of this bogus article.

IRA L. HUNTER, Cor. Sec'y.
JACOB SOHEN, Organizer.
Section Marion, Ind., June 7th.

Lunch All Day Ice Cold Beer on Tap At All Times.
CLOVER LEAF SAMPLE ROOM
Christian Kohlenberg, Prop.
Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars
Northwest Corner
Thirtieth and Washington Sts.
MARION, IND.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Colborne street, London, Ontario.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held on June 13 at 2-6 New Reade street, with A. Gillhaus in the chair. Absent without excuse, J. Hammer and A. Klein. In the absence of the Recording Secretary, J. J. Kinneally was elected for that office pro tem. The financial report for the week ending June 7 showed receipts $26.90; expenditures $38.21.

The Treasurer of the N. E. C., Eber Forbes, reported that papers had been served on him in a suit brought against the Party by Peter Fiebiger, in the amount of $1,645.06. The papers in the case were signed "Hugo Vogt, Notary Public." It was resolved to refer the matter to Mr. Benjamin Patterson, the Party's attorney.

The Indiana State Committee sent word as to their State convention to be held in Indianapolis on July 4th. A letter was read from the manager of the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung," the Party's German organ, asking that the N. E. C. urge upon the Sections to inaugurate a more systematic canvass for the paper in order to increase circulation. It was resolved to address a circular to the Sections in regard to this matter and accompany the same with subscription blanks. Letters were received from Dayton, O., Rockville, Conn., and Springfield, Mass., relative to raising funds for the DAILY PEOPLE; from the latter place a proposition was made to dispose of some property in a manner that does not seem feasible. The proposition was not endorsed. From Dublin, Ireland, word was received that the agitator to be sent by the I. S. R. P. would leave from Liverpool on Sept. 4th and would remain until the middle of November. E. Forbes and J. J. Kinneally were appointed a committee to act in conjunction with the National Secretary and map out a plan for the tour, the committee to also consider the question of time to be spent in this country, the Party in Ireland leaving the date of departure open for change. Section St. Paul, Minn., sent word that they have endorsed the stand of the N. E. C. in the matter of Rhode Island. San Francisco reported about local conditions and work done to enroll members in the Daily People Auxiliary League. A communication from Cleveland, O., depicted local political conditions with some interesting features.

The Secretary of the Managing Committee of "Il Proletario" sent a report about the seating of C. Cianfarra appointed by the N. E. C. to fill a vacancy. From this letter it appears that some of the members seem to be of the opinion that the managing committee has a voice in the matter of determining the complexion of this committee. The National Secretary was instructed to reply and define the status of the managing committee.

A letter was received from Alfred C. Kihn, a member of the Daily People Managing Committee, bearing upon a circular issued by J. Pierce of which Kihn had received a copy by mail. Kihn objects to the use his name is put to by Pierce in said circular and observes how correct the position taken by the N. E. C. was in view of the issuance of the Pierce "Statement" at this particular time when the efforts made by the N. E. C. to build up the Daily People are bearing fruit. He also pronounces the quotation of Pierce of remarks made by the National Secretary and members of the N. E. C. at the session held on March 21st, at which Kihn was present, "as a tissue of lies and half truths that make his purpose obvious."

Letters upon the same subject were received from Baltimore, Md., and Brooklyn, N. Y., the former observing that it seemed a case of "feeling sore about losing his job," the latter wanting to know whether "all the rascals are not out yet." In view of these reports and the obvious purpose of the circular in question to stampede the membership in order to accomplish what Mr. Pierce failed to accomplish with the N. E. C., namely, to kill off the Daily People, the members everywhere are urged to keep cool, to read the thing over and to get at its real purpose. Having tried to use the N. E. C. for that purpose and having failed, he now tries to use the entire membership and he will fail again In view of this traitorous work, the members must rally all the closer and work all the harder to place the Party's press on a safe, unshakable foundation. In due time, the N. E. C. will meet the numberless falsifications contained in that circular. New facts are coming out right along, as a result of its publication, and what could be only a grave suspicion at the time M. Pierce was relieved of the task of managing something he had "lost heart in," has now become a confirmed fact, namely, that the N. E. C. had to deal with a deliberate plot to kill off the Daily People. The manifest progress made under the new management thwarted the same; he had no more time to lose—and he lost none in proving his intention far more clearly than the N. E. C. had hitherto been able to prove them.

The National Secretary was instructed to prepare a draft of the answer to be made. He was also instructed to inform Section New York officially that two of its members, W. S. Dalton and Peter Fiebiger, had taken steps to drag the Party into court. Also to call attention to the help Hugo Vogt is giving to these attempts and that H. Oehlecker allowed himself to be used to serve the papers on the treasurer of the N. E. C. In addition, the attention of Section New York is to be called officially to the traitorous work of J. Pierce, who, although seen in New York by a number of members right along, gives his address Philadelphia, Pa., hoping thereby to escape the jurisdiction of Section New York.

John J. Kinneally,
Recording Secretary, pro tem.

GENERAL COMMITTEE, SECTION NEW YORK, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

A regular meeting was held Saturday, June 14, in the DAILY PEOPLE Buildin, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Chairman, J. Scheurer; vice-chairman, S. Winauer. Eight new delegates were seated.

Thirteen new members were admitted.

Mrs. Frank MacDonald's resignation was accepted.

A circular letter addressed to the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party "In the Matter of Section Providence," by the National Executive Committee, was received, and the action of the N. E. C. in issuing the same endorsed.

A letter was received from the National Executive Committee informing the Section that two of its members, W. S. Dalton and Peter Fiebiger, had sued the Party for alleged sums of money due them in connection with the DAILY PEOPLE; that Hugo Vogt acted as notary in both cases, and that Herman Oehlecker served the papers on the Treasurer in the case of Peter Fiebiger. Furthermore, that Julian Pierce had published and caused to be distributed a circular containing alleged confidential information about the Party Press, based on knowledge he obtained while an employee of the Party.

In the discussion which ensued, no doubt was left as to the sentiment of the meeting. A determination was manifested that will not permit trusted Party officials to be nagged, nor the Party Press and institutions to be tampered with.

The matter was then referred to the proper committee for action.

A letter was received from Julian Pierce accompanied by "A Statement from Julian Pierce Relative to His Discharge from the Labor News Co."

E. Harris, 14th A. D., Manhattan, seconded by E. Siff, moved to "Indorse the action of Julian Pierce in appealing to the membership of the S. L. P. in issuing his statement." The motion was lost by a roll call vote of thirty against three, and the communication and "Statement" were referred to the same committee as that to which the matter from the N. E. C. was referred. During the debate a vote of censure was passed on E. Harris for repeated disturbance of the meeting.

It was decided to consider the statement of the N. E. C., "In the Matter of Section Providence," an answer to the question, "Why the Report of the Rhode Island State Convention Was Not Published in the DAILY PEOPLE."

J. Moonelis, S. Winauer and Henry Kober were elected to assist the Entertainment Committee at the July 4 picnic of the DAILY PEOPLE.

After attending to routine business, adjournment followed.

A. C. KIHN, Secretary.

MICHIGAN STATE CONVENTION.

The State Convention to nominate candidates for the State ticket of Michigan, to be voted for on the election held in the fall of this year, will be held in Detroit, at Mannebach's Hall, 274 Gratiot avenue, on July 5th, 1902, at 7 p. m. It will be a mass convention, and comrades of Detroit should prepare to be present. As the date is July 5th, on which day the fares are reduced and the shops shut down, no comrade in Michigan should be absent from the convention, and especially representatives, delegates of the different Sections in the State should be present. Other matters will also be acted upon when brought before the convention.

MEIKO MEYER,
Secretary for the S. L. P. of Michigan.
1011 Hancock avenue, East, Detroit.

WALLACE AND LAKE FUND.

Section New York S. L. P. has thus far collected the following amounts for the above fund:

30th A. D., New York	$2.08
28th A. D., New York	3.25
Total	$5.33

L. ABELSON, Organizer.

IMPORTANT FOR MASSACHUSETTS.

District Alliance No. 19 of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada will hold its first grand annual picnic at Oak Island Grove, Revere, on Saturday July 5, 1902. All members of the Alliance and sympathizers with the same should see to it that they do their utmost to make this picnic a financial success in oredr that the D. A. can carry on the work of clarifying the minds of the workers of Massachusetts as regards this Socialist movement. Price of admission is 25 cents, children free. Trains over the Boston and Revere Beach railroad every ten minutes from Lynn and Boston.

Picnic Committee, D. A. 19.

CHICAGO'S ANNUAL PICNIC.

A grand annual picnic will be given by section Chicago, Socialist Labor Party, on Sunday, July 13 at Hofman Bros. Grove, Lyons, Ill. Tickets admitting gentleman and lady 25 cents. Take West Side cars to Ogden and Fortieth avenue. There transfer to Berwyn cars direct to the grove.

IMPORTANT FOR BUFFALO!

Sunday, June 15th is the date of the excursion aranged by Section Erie County, N. Y. The double-decked boat "20th Century" will leave dock at foot of Ferry street at 9:30 A. M. sharp, going down Niagara River and all around Grand Island, stopping at several places on the Island. Ample provisions made for refreshments; good music for dancing, etc. Tickets for adults, 25 cents, for children (6 to 14 years), 15 cents. Every friend of the S. L. P. in Buffalo is expected to be present.

CALL FOR COLORADO CONVENTION.

Call for State Convention by the Colorado State Executive Committee: The State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Colorado will be held at West Turner Hall, 1320 10th street, Denver, Colorado, on July 4th. The convention to be called to order at 9 A. M. All members present in good standing shall be seated as delegates. The Sections throughout the State are urged to send delegates.

Chas. H. Chase,
Sec'y S. E. C., S. L. P.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., CONVENTION.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 14.—The County Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Allegheny County, was called to order by the organizer, William J. Eberle. Comrade Valentine Remmel was elected chairman and Comrades Thomas Lawry and William J. Eberle, secretaries.

The convention was a very enthusiastic one and the spirit of the many delegates present, foretells the activity that will marshal many militants to the polls to vote the only workingman's ticket, the Socialist Labor Party.

Judicial, Congressional, Senatorial and Legislative Conventions were also held. The following is the full ticket nominated in the several districts:

COUNTY TICKET.

Judge of Common Pleas Court No. 1—Thomas Lawry.
Judge of Orphans Court—W. H. Peak.
Sheriff—W. I. Marshall.
Clerk of Courts—Charles G. Watt.
County Treasurer—Valentine Remmel.
Register of Wills—H. R. Mangold.
Recorder of Deeds—David Lentz.
County Controller—William C. Tyson.
County Commissioners—J. A. McConnell and Fred Herrington.
Director of the Poor—O. T. Marowsky.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT TICKET.

29th District—William E. Hunt.
30th District—Hamlet Jackson.
31st District—John F. Conley.
32d District—D. E. Gilchrist.

SENATORIAL DISTRICT TICKET.

42d District—Enos Schwartz.
44th District—P. C. Tesson.

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT TICKET.

1st District—William J. Eberle and George A. Stockdale.
2d District—To be filled later.
3rd District—J. L. Rosemeyer and H. F. Locke.
5th District—J. M. McCormick, H. A. Goff, Jr., William Cowan and John Desmond.
4th District—To be filled later.
6th District—Charles H. Rupp and Thomas Yochum.
7th District—Lorenz Helfrich and Frank Schloeter.
8th District—James Illingsworth.

The convention adjourned with hearty cheers for the Socialist Labor Party, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the DAILY PEOPLE.

Press Committee of Section Allegheny County.

ATTENTION RHODE ISLAND!

The annual excursion of the S. L. P. will take place Sunday, June 22d by steamer "Warwick" to Martha's Vineyard, leaving Providence from wharf on South Power street at 9 o'clock sharp, giving two hours at the Vineyard, returning to Providence about 9:30 in the evening.

The number of tickets is limited in order that there may not be a larger party than can be comfortable on the boat and thus enjoy the magnificent ocean sail to be given. Tickets can be obtained at Church's ticket office at Turks Head in Providence and of comrades all over the State. Price of ticket sixty cents. Music and refreshments on the boat. Fellow workingmen and women, this is your outing; come and enjoy the day with the S. L. P. The proceeds of the excursion to be used for propaganda in the coming campaign.

R. I. S. C., S. L. P.

ATTENTION, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIANS.

Section Los Angeles, Cal., will hold a grand picnic at Verdugo Canyon Park, July 4th. There will be speeches, dancing and field sports, as this will be the first affair of this kind held by the section, and it is for the benefit of the Socialist Labor Party. We expect every Comrade, sympathier and reader of the PEOPLE to work hard and make it a grand success. This is not your privilege, but your duty. As we get the whole gate receipts, the object is to sell tickets at twenty-five cents each, which include admission to the park, dancing, etc. Ladies and children free. Tickets can be had by applying at County headquarters, 205 1-2 South Main street, Los Angeles.

Trains leave Salt Lake Depot at 9 A. M.; and 1:20 P. M.

H. J. Schade,
Chairman Entertainment Committee.

SPECIAL FUND.

(As per circular letter, Sept. 3, 1901.)

Previously acknowledged	$6,174.11
Paul Kretlow, Berlin, Germany	1.00
John Dahlen, Hibbing, Minn	1.00
16th A. D., N. Y. City	3.30
34th A. D., N. Y. City	1.00
Section Minneapolis, Minn	25.00
C. D. Lavin, Kern City, Cal	1.00
William Ihl, 10th A. D., N. Y. City	1.00
Section East St. Louis, Ill	4.00
Frank Keefe, Lynn, Mass	1.00
32d and 33d A. D.'s N. Y. City	5.00
	$6,217.41

Edward Dittrich, Cashier.

INDIANA STATE CONVENTION

will be held on July 4th, 1902, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Indianapolis, at the headquarters of Section Indianapolis, 27½ S. Delaware St. The following ticket is to be nominated: Secretary of State, Attorney General, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, State Geologist, Judge for Fifth District, six Judges for the Appellate Court.

The sections and members at large in the State are hereby called upon to take notice of this announcement and prepare to send large delegations to this, the fourth state convention of the Socialist Labor Party in Indiana. By order of the Indiana State Executive Committee.

E. Viewegh, Secretary.

CANADIAN DEFENSE FUND.

The National Executive Committee, Dominion of Canada, hereby beg to gratefully acknowledge receipt of the following amounts in response to the appeal for funds made through THE PEOPLE, for the purpose of maintaining the right of assemblage and free speech on the streets and thoroughfares of the Dominion.

As funds are urgently needed for this cause which so vitally affects the life and progress of the movement in Canada, it is to be hoped that the Comrades and readers of THE PEOPLE will respond to this appeal by sending contributions however small, to aid in defending this indispensable right of the proletariat, which has already resulted in several arrests and but which the Comrades now determine shall be fought to a finish in the courts and on the rostrum.

Comrades, avenge the wrongs of Comrades Gordon, Roadhouse and others who are now being made the victims of capitalistic persecution in Canada.

All amounts sent to D. Ross, treasurer of the N. E. C., London, Ontario, or DAILY PEOPLE, New York will be promptly acknowledged in these columns.

D. Ross,
Treasurer of N. E. C.
196 Dundas street, London, Ont.

The following amounts have been received up to June 12th:

John E. Wallace, Schenectady, N. Y.	$1.00
William Lehmann, London	2.50
William McK	.25
C. Corbin	.50
William Corbin	1.50
D. Ross	1.00
Section Hartford, Conn	2.56
	$9.31

OPEN AIR MEETINGS IN CHICAGO.

Sunday, June 22d—State and Congress streets.
Sunday, June 22d.—Dearborn and 27th streets.
Monday, June 23d.—Madison and Ada streets.
Tuesday, June 24th.—Clark and Chestnut streets.
Wednesday, June 25th.—State and 47th streets.
Wednesday, June 25th.—Madison and Sheldon streets.
Thursday, June 26th.—Orchard street and North avenue.
Friday, June 27th.—Madison and Peoria streets.
Saturday, June 28th.—Milwaukee avenue and Paulina street.
Saturday, June 28th.—Wentworth avenue and 31st street.
Saturday, June 28th.—Pullman, Ill.

A FAMILY OUTING

To Be Given By Section Union County, N. J., S. L. P.

The Socialists of Elizabeth and Plainfield will hold their second annual outing on Sunday, June 22d, at Rud Kills Villa, Aldene, N. J., beginning at 10 A. M.

The committee in charge has done everything to make the affair a success in every way and give to everyone who participates a general good time. There will be music, target shooting and games for young and old. It is expected that all friends of the S. L. P. will respond to our invitation, all the more so since the proceeds will be used to carry on a vigorous campaign against all the parties of capitalism.

How to reach the grove:—Take Elizabeth and Planfield trolley, get off at Aldene R. R. station, walk over the bridge to Westfield avenue, and then to your left. Tickets including all kinds of refreshments $1.000. Each lady's ticket 50 cents, payable only at the grove.

The Committee.

OPEN AIR MEETINGS, PHILADELPHIA.

June 18—F street and Kensington avenue.
June 20—E street and Kensington avenue.
June 21—Boudinot street and Kensington avenue.

Humboldt Library Of Science At Cost.

The publishers of the Humboldt Library of Science have gone out of business. We have carried a complete stock of these books for the last two years. At present, however, for the above reason, it is impossible to replenish the stock. So we have decided to close out the copies on hand at cost.

The Humboldt Library of Science consists of standard paper-bound works by such writers as—

Proctor, Tyndall, Bagehot,
Huxley, Spencer, Flammarion,
Clifford, Grant Allen,
Keary, Ribot, Clodd.

The books come in "single" numbers and "double" numbers.

Retail price of single numbers has heretofore been FIFTEEN CENTS. We are selling what we have on hand for TEN CENTS.

Retail price of double numbers has heretofore been THIRTY CENTS. We are selling what we have on hand for TWENTY CENTS.

Some of the books come in sets. Sets will not be split.

* * *

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Prize Bowling for Gentlemen. Prize Games for Women and Children.

Tickets, Admitting Gentleman and Lady, 25c

Note:—The proceeds of this affair will be for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE and Campaign Fund of Section New York, Socialist Labor Party.

MORE BULLETINS.

They Lead Up to First Act in Game of Grafting.

The Kangaroo Socialist party would-be grafters on the miners' strike are still issuing "publicity" bulletins to break the "conspiracy of silence" of the capitalist press.

Here is Bulletin No. 2, issued at St. Louis June 3:

"SOCIALIST PARTY STRIKE BULLETIN NO. 2.

"Mahanoy City, Pa., May 28.—Strike order here obeyed to a man. Companies so far have made no attempt to use non-union men in the Schuylkill District. Everything quiet and men are keeping away from the Coal Barons' properti.s; many street car men and other laborers are 'laid off' as a result of strike.

"Company stores are closed, but small merchants continue to give credit to the men. Police force are in sympathy with strikers; and deputies from the scum of the cities are being sworn in at State capital for their deadly work. Correspondent sends several newspaper clippins all favorable to strikers.

"Ranch Creek, Pa., May 30.—Not a wheel turning in the anthracite field with exception of one colliery run by "scabs" for the past 18 months. An eight foot fence and a body of armed thugs guard these worthies, making the place something akin to an Idaho Bull Pen. Strikers are in this fight to win or die, and standing like a stone wall unmovable. Everything quiet. Besides the miners, 30,000 station agents, operators, clerks, yardmasters and others are in enforced idleness. Public sympathy is with the strikers; yesterday was pay day, and besides having some money—credit is good here with the small store keepers. Police stand by the company because they are paid by them, but the sheriffs stand by the strikers to whom they owe their election. This shows what political power means. Sheriff declined call of several companies for deputies saying there was no occasion for them. None but understrappers, that is, the "bosses," are available for the places of striking pump men and engineers.

(Signed) LEON GREENBAUM,
National Secretary.

The sheriffs are standing by the strikers! Yes, with Winchester repeaters!

The Kangs are "busting" the conspiracy of silence with a vengeance. Bulletin No. 3 is dated St. Louis, June 6—the conspirators had it all their own way on the 4th and 5th.

"SOCIALIST STRIKE BULLETIN No. 3.

"Shamokin, Pa., June 3, 1902.—Press Committee appointed to supply news to headquarters Socialist party. Strike order generally obeyed here, and throughout the whole anthracite region.

"At the end of three weeks men are standing like a rock; not a sign of weakness anywhere.

"Companies have notified men that fight will be to a finish. No attempt to work non-union men yet. All quiet and less men on the street now than when mines were operating.

"Public sympathy is with the strikers, but many think the strike untimely, and believe that a year later it would be more powerful, when existing agreements expired with bituminous miners and both bodies could strike together.

"The public authorities have not taken sides yet, but may do so later. Operators have sworn in 13 or 14 hundred deputies for their dirty work.

"District Presidents Nichols, Fahey and Duffy made advance protest yesterday against interference by State authorities in favor of operators, claiming that sheriff should first be consulted and his word should have as great weight as the companies'.

"This again shows the value of political power, local authorities being in a great measure controlled by the strikers, and State authorities hostile. Governor Stone is aiding the operators to flood the coal regions with special police, and yesterday in the face of the protest by the District Presidents, signed 100 more murder commissions, a total of 1,338 to his credit so far.

"The men will elect a Socialist Governor some day.

(Signed) LEON GREENBAUM,
National Secretary.

"Note—This news is being furnished us by Press Committees of the Miners' Unions especially appointed at our request. Our purpose is to offset the conspiracy of silence and falsehoods of the Capitalist Press."

The foot note of Bulletin No. 3 was evidently an after thought of the bulletin maker to shift upon the alleged Press Committees the responsibility for the statements about miners "controlling" local authorities.

Now for the evidence of attempts at grafting on the striking miners. The following circular letter is being sent to all of the locals of the U. M. W., the addresses of which seem to be at the disposal of the Kangs:

THE LABOR LECTURE BUREAU,
Leon Greenbaum, Secretary,
427 Emilie Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
St. Louis, Mo., June 3, 1902.

"Dear Sir and Brother:

"We take occasion to inform you that we are arranging a lecture tour among the trade unions of the United States for Nicholas P. Geiger, the famous labor agitator and organizer of Ohio. It is our intention to form a circuit in order to reduce the expense. The cost of the lecture will be $12 (twelve dollars) to each town or city.

"We have decided to reserve the month of June and July for Geiger's lectures in Pennsylvania. The subject of Geiger's lecture is the "Battle Between Capital and Labor," and as the gitfed son of a poor and loyal union man, he speaks naturally and eloquently of the wrongs perpetrated upon the working class.

"Geiger represetned the Dayton, Ohio, Central Trades Council at the A. F. of L. Convention at Scranton. He was in the anthracite field during the strike of 1900, and will be remembered as an honest and fearless young labor orator. He is a good man to stir up the lukewarm and discouraged; show them the power of organization and inspire them wth renewed faith and courage.

"If you want to be included in the circuit let me know as soon as possible.

"Yours fraternally,
(Signed) LEON GREENBAUM,
Secretary.

"P. S.—If you select a date for the meeting, we will try to give you your choice, but the date selected must be subject to convenience and economy in the arrangement of the circuit.

"Remember that $12 (twelve dollars) is the only charge we make and is all Geiger will ask. The only other expense to you will be hall rent and advertising, if any. Geiger will speak in open air if desired. Can be heard by thousands."

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